FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMMUNIQUE ON ROMANIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

AU021111 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 30 Mar 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] Communique on a visit of friendship by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Elena Ceausescu, paid a visit of friendship to Bulgaria from 29 to 30 March 1984 at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid a visit to the towns of Botevgrad and Pravets, and visited economic and sociocultural sights in these towns. They were received everywhere with cordiality and feelings of esteem, in the spirit of the traditional relations of friendship, cooperation, and good-neighborliness between the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu had talks with Comrade Todor Zhivkov which were held in an atmosphere of full understanding, trust, and friendship.

Present at the talks were: On the Romanian side: Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP, deputy premier of the government, chairman of the Romanian side of the Joint Governmental Committee for Economic and Technological-Scientific Cooperation; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs; Silviu Curticeanu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee, adviser to the secretary general of the RCP and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ghorghe Cioara, member of the RCP Central Committee, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

On the Bulgarian side: Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Joint Governmental Committee of Economic and Technological-Scientific Cooperation; Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Niko Yakhiel, member of the BCP Central Committee, counselor to the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Todor Stoychev Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee, ambassador of the People's Republic to Bulgaria to the Socialist Republic of Romania; Stoyan Georgiev, ambassador, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov informed each other about implementing the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and the 12th BPC Congress, about the achievements and current tasks in socialist construction.

The two party and state leaders expressed satisfaction at the growing evolution of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration in all fields, on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist principles, of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty and of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in 1970. Stress was laid on the great importance of the traditional interviews between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov for the further expansion and diversification of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between the Romanian and Bulgarian people. It was stressed with satisfaction that the summit understandings are being successfully fulfilled.

The Romanian-Bulgarian political, economic and cultural relations are developing, the contacts and exchange of experiences are amplifying on a party line, between parliaments, governments, ministries, mass and public organizations, as well as the collaboration of the two countries in the international arena. The two countries and parties will spur the further development of these links and will mark adequately the jubilee anniversaries of the national holidays this year.

The two party and state leaders analyzed the way of fulfillment of the decisions endorsed on the deepening of the economic, technological and scientific collaboration between the two countries. It was noted that these relations were on the way to accomplishment in the economic collaboration, specialization of and cooperation in production in machine-building, electronics, and electrical engineering, metallurgy, chemistry, among others. At the same time, emphasis was placed on the need for the broader application of the new, efficient forms of collaboration based on long-term agreements, so as to ensure the stable increase and diversification of the goods exchanges in the years to come. The task was set to speed up the carrying out of the understandings regarding the building of the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydrotechnical complex on the Danube. Likewise, it was decided that the cooperation be deepened within the Giurgiu-Ruse heavy machinery and equipment enterprise.

It was agreed that the relevant ministries should prepare and sign further agreements of specialization and cooperation in electronic computation, tractor and farm machinery building, and naval diesel engines, and that the convention on machinery for food industry be updated.

The relevant ministries in the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were instructed to continue the activity for the building of units by the two countries' joint efforts.

Measures were established for the further expansion of cooperation and specialization of production in machine-building, electronics and electrical engineering, metallurgy, chemistry, agriculture, among others.

The relevant ministries and organizations in the two countries were instructed to further the efforts for the development of collaboration in turning to advantage raw material resources in border areas.

Emphasis was placed on the need for expanding and diversifying exchanges in home trade, light industry, cooperation, tourism, etc.

The two parties' interest was confirmed in expanding the joint activities in cooperation in production to the end of carrying through commercial projects and operations in third countries.

Carrying through the long-term program of technological and scientific collaboration was appreciated and the relevant organizations in the two countries were recommended to prepare the program of technological and scientific cooperation over 1986-1990.

In connection with the activity under way for the coordination of plans and the preparation of the basic documents of bilateral Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration for 1986-1990, thw two leaders recommended that the relevant bodies of the two parties unfold intense joint activity related to the major questions of prospective development in bilateral economic relations to the end of amplifying and deepening further the economic collaboration, specialization, and cooperation in production. On this basis, a long-term collaboration program until the year 1990 is to be drafted, and in certain domains until the year 2000, which should provide for further substantive quantitative and qualitative development of the technological and scientific collaboration, of the relations in production and commerce between the two neighboring socialist countries.

It was assessed at the current stage to be the most important task incumbent on the joint government commission, central planning bodies, and other state and economic bodies and organizations in the two countries.

The two party and state leaders were highly appreciative of the positive results scored in developing bilateral relations and expressed their full confidence that they would develop and deepen in all domains, in the interests of the two peoples, of socialism and peace the world over.

As regards the exchange of opinions between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, on current international questions:

The two party and state leaders expressed their deep concern over the unprecedented worsening of the international situation, all over the world and particularly in Europe, as a result of the actions taken by the U.S. and NATO, who make no secret that they are after military supremacy. The deployment of the new intermediate-range missiles in some European countries has forced the USSR to take the countermeasures it had announced.

Both sides highlighted that it was necessary that efforts be stepped up to stop this course of events and an end be put to the arms race, and a passage made to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, so as to avoid the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, the annihilation of life on our planet.

The need was underscored for the United States to withdraw its medium-range nuclear missiles, stop the emplacement of like missiles in the territory of West European countries and, concomitantly, for the USSR to stop, as it has already stated, the application of countermeasures so that, on this basis, a passage could be made to resume the Soviet-U.S. negotiations with a view to reaching an appropriate agreement.

Romania and Bulgaria reassert that they will unflinchingly work for the implementation of the proposals contained in the political statement of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states adopted at the Prague meeting in January 1983 and in the joint declaration of party and state leaders of European socialist states, adopted at the Moscow meeting in June 1983.

They consider that both the respective proposals and the new initiatives taken by these states represent a sound groundwork for the resolution of the questions of disarmament and of other international questions.

Romania and Bulgaria reiterate their firm resolve to work, together with the Warsaw Pact member-states, with the other socialist countries, with all peace-loving democratic and progressive forces for the consolidation of peace, collaboration, and security in Europe and the world over.

The two party and state leaders emphasized the great significance of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and they underscored that the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria would further work for its success and for agreements to be reached, conducive to lessening tension, stopping the arms race, and passing to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, with a view to strengthening peace and collaboration in Europe.

Romania and Bulgaria emphasized the need to further develop the relations of bilateral collaboration among the Balkan states in all fields, as well as their multilateral collaboration in domains and questions of mutual interest, which contribute to enhancing the climate of confidence and understanding, to peace and security in the Balkans.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria support the setting up of nuclear-free zones in Europe and reiterate that they will actively collaborate for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, for the strengthening of security, building of confidence, good-neighborliness, and collaboration among Balkan countries.

The two countries assess as positive the results of the first Balkan expert conference held in Athens early in 1984 and consider the multilateral dialogue that is to follow on the same issue as a stage for the preparation of a summit meeting.

In connection with this, the Bulgarian party reiterates its agreement to holding the next Balkan expert conference in Bucharest.

Exchanging views on other important issues of international life, the two party and state leaders stressed the need to solve disputed issues and conflicts by peaceful, negotiated means.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov expressed satisfaction at the talks they had and the understandings agreed upon, which would contribute to the continued deepening of the friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, in the interests of socialism, peace, and progress in the world.

[SOFIA RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian published the above item on 31 March on pages 1 and 2, referring to this document as an "announcement" rather than a "communique."]

LUKANOV RECEIVES PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU311952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Andrey Lukanov has received the PRC economic delegation led by Zhu Rongji, vice minister of the PRC State Economic Commission.

Trade Protocol Signed

AU021804 Sofia BTA in English 1731 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA) -- Discussions go on the participation of Bulgarian organizations in the fulfilment of the programme for updating a number of industrial projects in China. Views related to these questions were exchanged during the visit of a Chinese economic delegation, led by Mr Zhu Rongji, deputy-chairman of the State Economic Committee.

Discussed were also other questions related to trade-economic cooperation by attaching importance to the existing favourable conditions for activating the relations in agriculture and mechanical engineering.

Today the head of the Chinese economic delegation and Mr Petur Bashikarov, first deputy minister of Bulgaria's foreign trade signed a protocol on the talks held.

BALEV RECEIVES SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST LEADER

AU021917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] On 2 April in Sofia Comrade Milko Balev received the delegation of the South African Communist Party led by Moses Mabhida, secretary general of the Party, which is visiting Bulgaria. At the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Moses Mabhida spoke about the South African Communist Party's activity and the struggle of the South African people against the apartheid regime and for national and social liberation.

Comrade Milko Balev spoke about the tasks solved by the Bulgarian communists and working people in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the National BCP Conference.

UNITA CAPTURES 3 BULGARIAN CITIZENS 25 MARCH

AU301823 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] During a terrorist attack of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] counterrevolutionary organization in (Chumbesh) city, center of the Angolan province of Cuanza Sul, on 25 March, a group of specialists, citizens of Portugal and Bulgaria, were kidnapped. Among those kidnapped are the following three Bulgarian specialists working in Angola: Lazarina Zapryanova Dimitrova, teacher; Emanuil Milanov Kostantinov, teacher; and Ekaterina Kostadinova Stoyanova, physician specialized in pediatrics.

The Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has immediately adopted the most energetic measures to free the Bulgarian citizens kidnapped by the UNITA gangs. Certain Western radio stations propagated the announcement that during the attack at the city (Chumbesh), some Bulgarian citizens were allegedly killed. These announcements do not correspond to the truth.

BTA: 'Terrorist Action'

AU311546 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 31 Mar 84

["Act of Banditry" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 31 (BTA commentator Yordan Bozhilov) -- These days the Western news agencies spread reports on a terrorist action of gangs of the counter-revolutionary organization of UNITA in the town of Shumbe, capitol of the province of Southern Cuanza in the People's Republic of Angola on March 25. Being repulsed by the Angolan Armed Forces, they have succeeded however in abducting several Portuguese and Bulgarian specialists. Among these are three Bulgarian citizens: Lazarina Zapryanova Dimitrova -- teacher, Emanuil Milanov Konstantinov -- teacher and Ekaterina Kostadinova Stoyanova -- pediatrician.

This act of banditry speaks of the political and moral image of the abductors who encroach upon the freedom of foreign citizens who went to Angola to help in the development of the education and the health care in the country, to help in the development of the economy of the country which suffered the throes of colonial bondage and is still suffering from the interference of the South African Republic and of imperialism in general.

Many are the facts which show that this action of the UNITA terrorists and the existence of counter-revolutionary forces in Angola would have been impossible without support from the regime in Pretoria and of the American Government. The terrorists are equipped with arms from the South African Republic and the United States and many of them are trained in camps in these countries. Among them there are a great number of mercenaries from the Western countries, recruited by the intelligence services of the South African Republic and the United States.

The UNITA gangs and their patrons bear the full responsibility for the health condition and the life of the abducted Bulgarian citizens. The Bulgarian public insists that these citizens should be immediately released.

GENERAL DZHUROV DEPARTS FOR ETHIOPIA 2 APRIL

AU020909 Sofia BTA in English 0816 GMT 2 April 84

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian Military delegation led by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defense, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, left for Socialist Ethiopia today. The delegation will pay an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], member of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military and Administrative Council and minister of national defence, Lt Gen Tesfaye Gebre Kidan.

YORDANOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MALTA 30 MAR

AU300708 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0500 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] A government delegation led by Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, left a short while ago for Malta to attend the celebrations connected with the national holiday of the Republic.

PARTIZDAT ISSUES ZHIVKOV SPEECHES AS BOOKLET

AU212245 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Sofia, 30 March (BTA) -- The BCP publishing house PARTIZDAT has released a booklet including the opening and closing speeches given by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council, to the National BCP Conference on 22 and 23 March 1984, under the title "High Quality -- A Cause Calling for the Responsibility of Everyone and All."

CORRECTION TO COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH SWEDEN

The following correction pertains to the item published under the erroneous headline "Yordanov-Led Delegation Departs for Malta 30 Mar" in the 30 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages C 7 and C8.

Please make headline read: Economic Cooperation Protocol With Sweden Signed

Please make sourceline read: AU281224 Sofia BTA in English 1136 GMT 28 Mar 84 (correcting source line)

CHNOUPEK GREETS NORWEGIAN COUNTERPART ON ARRIVAL

LD030940 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 3 Apr 84

[Text] Svenn Stray, the Norwegian foreign minister, accompanied by his wife, arrived today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia. At Prague's Ruzyne Airport he was welcomed by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, his wife, and other officials.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DECLARATION ON NICARAGUA

AU021335 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Mar 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prague, 30 Mar (CTK) -- The CSSR's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued the following declaration on the e calation of aggressive actions against Nicaragua:

The Czechoslovak people and the CSSR Government follow with great alarm and resolutely condemn the escalation of aggressive actions against Nicaragua, which are assuming the nature of an undeclared war.

The damaging of the Soviet ship Lugansk and of other commercial ships of foreign states by the detonation of mines in Nicaragua's territorial waters are an unprecedented act of piracy by the hostile forces which want to disintegrate the country's economy and disrupt the peaceful efforts of the Nicaraguan people, who are resolved to build a new, just society in their country.

It is no secret that these forces would not be able to undertake such criminal, barbarous attacks, or to disrupt peaceful life there, were they not supported by certain U.S. circles. Moreover, even the American Government itself is not concealing the fact that the United States is meddling in the internal affairs of Central America countries; that it is financing and equipping the mercenaries who already have thousands of human lives and innumerable material damages on their consciences. The organization of military maneuvers and the dispatching of U.S. warships in the vicinity of Nicaragua's shores must also be considered an act of intimidation, and a threat to use force against a sovereign state. The mining of Nicaraguan ports has a serious international impact, since it is threatening free maritime navigation. The nature and extent of these actions reveal that the United States is also coresponsible for them.

Such activity contradicts the most basic provisions of the UN Charter, and sharply contravenes Resolution No 38/10 of the UN General Assembly, which condemns attacks against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Central American states, and which affirms the duties of all countries to refrain from threatening with force or the use of force. The resolution expresses alarm over the military presence of countries which do not belong in the area, and over the prolongation of the armed conflict in the Central American countries, which is being worsened by foreign interference. It affirms the right of all countries in the area to live in peace and to determine their future without foreign meddling. The CSSR reaffirms its full support for the resolution, and it calls upon the other UN member countries to fully respect it.

The escalating U.S. campaign of lies in the mass communication media and in the international forum is meant to deprive Nicaragua of broad international support and, at the same time, to disrupt its preparation of democratic elections for this November.

Czechoslovakia supports the efforts undertaken by the Contadora Group to achieve a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict; it has sympathetically received the effort expressed in the Action Plan of Latin American countries, which was adopted at the Quito conference this January for the solution of the critical economic and social situation in this area.

The CSSR people and government express firm solidarity with the just fight of the Nicaraguan people, and they are convinced that the other countries of the world community will condemn the organizers of hostile actions against Nicaragua and their henchmen, and they will support the inalienable right of the Nicaraguan people to choose their own path of development.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE AT CONCLUSION OF SPILJAK VISIT

AU021301 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 84 pp 1, 2

["Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Communique" issued in Prague on 29 March, at the close of a visit by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency]

[Text] Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR from 26 to 29 March 1984 at the invitation of CSSR President Gustav Husak.

During his stay in the CSSR, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, laid a wreath at the Memorial of the Unknown Soldier on Zizkov Hill and visited the cultural and historical sights of Prague. At the Old Town Hall he was received by the mayor of Prague. He visited the CKD Semiconductors Plant. Mika Spiljak also paid a visit to Bratislava, capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic, where he laid a wreath at the Memorial of the Slovak National Uprising, met with representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and acquainted himself with the economic results of the united agricultural cooperative in Dunajska Luzna.

Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, and Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, held talks during which they informed each other about the situation in their countries, made a detailed evaluation of mutual cooperation, and exchanged views on some of the most important questions of the current international situation.

On the Czechoslovak side, the talks between Gustav Husak and Mika Spiljak were attended by: Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; Jaroslav Macek, head of the Secretariat of the General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Frantisek Salda, head of the Chancellery of the CSSR President; Vitezslav Vinklarek, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Frantisek Chlad, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department; Bohumil Simacek, CSSR ambassador to the SFRY; and Jan Malkovic, section chief at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On the Yugoslav side, the talks were attended by: Lazar Mojsov, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs; Rade Palovic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Trajko Lipkovski, SFRY ambassador to the CSSR; Zivojin Jazic, adviser of the president of the SFRY Presidency for foreign political affairs; and Milorad Komatina, section chief at the SFRY Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that mutual Czechoslovak-Yugoslav cooperation was successfully developing in line with the principles of respect for independence, equality, sovereignty and noninterference. They confirmed their determination to continue developing and strengthening friendly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation while recognizing individual paths of internal development and the international position of the two countries.

The great importance of meetings and talks between the leading representatives of the two countries for the development of friendly relations and cooperation was stressed. A particularly great contribution to the successful development of friendly relations and cooperation was made by the talks between Comrades Gustav Husak and Josip Broz Tito. Relations between the CPCZ and the LCY, relations between the chairmen of representatives bodies and between the heads of government of the two countries, and relations between sociopolitical organizations, cities and institutions were highly praised. Mutual interest was expressed in further developing and deepening these contacts and cooperation.

In their talks the two sides paid particular attention to the economic cooperation that is developing dynamically and achieving a high level, particularly in the last few years. They noted that good results in economic cooperation had been achieved because this cooperation was founded on a long-term, stable basis with advantages and opportunities for both countries. The two sides noted the importance of preparing a program of long-term development of mutual economic relations for the period after 1985 with an emphasis on higher forms of cooperation, especially specialization and close and concrete cooperation, and its broadening in the most important economic areas. An important part of cooperation in this sphere will continue to be the exchange of goods carried out on the basic of long-term trade agreements, which is being successfully realized. The importance of the two countries' cooperation in terms of third markets was stressed.

Gustav Husak and Mika Spiljak positively assessed the work of the Joint Czecholsovak-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and expressed appreciation for its contribution to and role in seeking new possibilities for expanding mutual economic cooperation. They expressed satisfaction with the results of scientific-technological cooperation based on a long-term program. They emphasized mutual interest in further intensive development of this cooperation.

In discussing cooperation in culture, science, education, health care, and the mass media, they stressed the need for further development. The two sides expressed their readiness to strive to expand the exchange of cultural values and scientific findings and to promote relations between cultural and scientific institutions of the two friendly socialist countries.

The two representatives emphasized that all-round intensification of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations was in line with the interests of the nations of the two countries and helped to strengthen world peace and progress.

Gustav Husak and Mika Spiljak also exchanged views on topical questions of the current international situation. They expressed profound concern over its unfavorable development and the increasingly dangerous exacerbation of international relations. They also epxressed concern over the direct danger to peace and security in various parts of the world, including Europe. They paid particular attention to the contribution of Czechoslovakia and the SFRY in the struggle for the preservation of peace, the removal of the danger of war -- in particular nuclear war -- the reduction of international tension, an end to the arms race, gradual disarmament and the development of international cooperation.

The need was emphasized for the participation of all countries and progressive and peace-loving forces in solving the acute problems in the world, establishing equitable international cooperation and returning to a policy of detente. It was concluded that there is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

There should be respect for the indisputable rights of nations to independent and autonomous development, which is the basic precondition for the preservation of peace and security in the world. The two sides came out firmly in favor of resolving controversial issues in international relations by exclusively political and peaceful means, and against all forms of threat and use of force.

Expressing particular concern over the dangerous exacerbation of the arms race, the two sides stressed that it was necessary to take the most urgent measures to halt it. They expressed the belief that the United Nations should play an even more important role in this direction.

The two presidents expressed deep concern over the unfavorable situation in Europe and advocated urgent and specific measures with the aim of removing the danger of war, particularly nuclear war, in Europe.

Satisfaction was expressed with the successful conclusion of the CSCE Madrid meeting, and great importance was attached to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The two sides believe that by joint endeavor of all states participating in this conference it is possible to reach an agreement on enhancing trust and security in Europe and thus enable transition to the second stage of the conference, involving disarmament.

The two statesmen expressed deep anxiety over the continuation of Israeli aggression against the Arab countries. They emphasized that only a complete and equitable solution to the Middle East problem can secure a lasting peace in this region. At the same time, it is necessary to respect the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine including the rights to self-determination and to setting up their own state, and to recognize the PLO as their sole legitimate representative. All this presupposes the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied territories, those invaded in 1967, as well as those invaded thereafter, and the recognition of the right of all states in the region to existence and an independent development.

Extreme concern was expressed at the unfavorable development of the situation in Lebanon, which represents a serious threat to its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The two sides also expressed great concern at the continuation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. They called for a halt to hostilities, and they support efforts leading to a political solution to the problem between the two countries.

In connection with the situation in southern Africa, support was given to the struggle for the elimination of colonialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid. The two sides support the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia led by the South-West Africa People's Organization, demanding an immediate solution to the Namibian problem in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435.

The two sides gave their full support to the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean in their struggle for an independent and sovereign development based on the consistent application of the principle of national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the right to self-determination. They reiterated their support for the activity of the Contadora Group aimed at a peaceful solution of the critical situation in Central America and at achieving lasting and effective security and peace in the region.

The two presidents stated that the difficult economic situation in the world, the negative effects of which are felt most by the developing countries, imposes the need for immediate definite measures to be taken to change international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis and establish a new international economic order. They stressed that, for this to be brought about, it is necessary to initiate global talks in accordance with UN conclusions.

The two sides appreciate the important role played by the UN in solving urgent international problems and promoting international cooperation. They will continue to make efforts to raise the effectiveness of the UN role in the interest of strengthening peace and international security in line with the principles proclaimed in its Charter. They stressed the great importance of the Nonaligned Movement as an active factor in international relations and in its role in reducing tension in the world, ensuring peace and security, and strengthening equitable international cooperation. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and in the spirit of traditional friendship. They expressed the conviction that the visit of Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, will help further deepen and develop all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and between the nations of the two friendly countries.

President Spiljak, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, invited CSSR President Husak to pay an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

HOFFMAN, HAJN MEET WITH OUTGOING USSR ENVOY

LD021515 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, ambassador of the USSR, who is ending his tour of duty in Czechoslovakia. In a cordial and friendly conversation, he highly praised the personal contribution of Aleksandr Botvin toward developing and deepening the contacts between the Czechoslovak and Soviet trade unions and wished him many successes in his work.

Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, also met with USSR Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin today. During a comradely conversation he thanked him for the work for further strengthening Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and wished him good health and success in his further activities.

POPE'S ANTICOMMUNIST STANCE CRITICIZED

AU021340 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 13, 28 Mar 84 pp 8, 9

[Richard Najman article: "Devil's Hoof of Clerical Anticommunism"]

[Excerpt] Pope Paul VI died in 1978. His successor -- Albino Luciani, the patriarch of Venice, who adopted the name John Paul I -- died under unclarified circumstances after 35 days of his pontificate. Thus he could not -- as pope -- utilize his anti-communist views, for which he was known as cardinal.

Following him, Archbishop of Krakow Jan Wojtyla, John Paul II, took the office.

Five Years of Peculiarities

Soon after taking up office, John Paul II received the mutinous Archbishop Jan Lefebvre, whom his predecessor stripped of his clerical rank. The pope obviously wanted to make use of the militant anticommunism of this dignitary, who had been accusing John XXIII and Paul VI of tacitly "sanctioning communism." He could afford it -- F.J. Strauss, Otto von Habsburg, Rockefeller, and Pinochet are among Lefebvre's friends.

In this connection, one has to take notice of a certain paradox. The anitcommunism of the preceding popes had become a target of criticims from the right, criticism that even took aim at the pronounced stance of John Paul II, who was earlier associated with Lefebvre through "mutual assent" (this, at least, is what was said after the audience). The two men are divided today. They differ not only by certain stances on intra-church matters, but also as regards the tactics in the struggle against communism.

Today we know that John Paul II is one of the most reactionary popes of this century, who -- with his anticommunism -- has an honorable place next to Pius XI and Pius XII. His encyclicals are examples of juggling with logic and of social demagoguery where he displays the ability to give a new content to notions and thus twists their meaning. Although he declared immediately after his election that he wants to "effectively contribute to the cause of peace, development, and international justice, and not to meddle in politics," it has soon enough emerged that the pope himself determines what politics actually is.

This does not only apply to the encyclicals. On his instigation, for example, "bishops for refugees," the Czech Jaroslav Skarvada and the Slovak Dominik Hrusovsky, were ordained in Rome at the beginning of last year; a new incendiary Catholic radio has been established in Paris with his help; and his words are appealing to clergymen in the socialist countries to make the reactionary part of the Catholic Church in Poland their model. While, on the one hand, he forbids the progressive poltical engagement of clergymen in Central America, Mexico, or Czechoslovakia, on the other hand he calls on the clergymen of his fatherland to take an antisocialist stance. Materialism, communism, and atheism are the root of all evil, and therefore those who do not ideologically identify themselves with Catholicism are excluded from the concept of a "United Christian Europe from Gibraltar to the Urals, from Lappland to Crete," as he expressed it at the Catholics' Days in Vienna. Not a word (more accurately: no condemnation of the guilty ones) about the economic consequences of armanents, about genocide, about crimes against members of liberation organizations, about a just arrangement of the world without rich people and without poor people. To the pope, peace means "conciliation" between antagonist classes.

The "Harvest" of the Pope's Travels

The anticommunism of the current pope manifests itself in his speeches during his numerous travels. Although before his departure John Paul II never forgets to stress the "religious and missionary," the "downright pastoral" character of his journey, soon a devil's hoof comes to light: Whether he agrees with Muslims, during his travels in Africa in 1980 or 1982, to a common course "against materialism, which leads to the slavery of the body and soul;" whether he warns Indian peons against class struggle, [asking them] "to behave peacefully and not let themselves be dragged into leftist organizations or among partisans," as he did in Panama and Guatemala in the spring last year; whether he demagogically embraces the Brazilian "red bishop" Don Helder Camara and calls him "his brother and the brother of the poor," or upbraids the Nicaraguan minister of culture, poet and clergyman Ernesto Cardenal; whether he poses in Japan as a "pope of peace" or is silent toward the demands of Austrian Socialists to protest from the soil of neutral Austria against the deployment of North American intermediate-range missiles -- in the end he always gets to his "ceterum autem conseo," which could be briefly expressed as "no matter what, I think that communism and the Soviet Union must be destroyed."

There exist numerous proofs of the pope's anticommunism. In none of his travels did he speak with John XXIII's prudence and sense of reality or in accordance with the centrist diplomacy of Paul VI. The double name, with which he wanted upon his election to define his endeavor to resemble his two predecessors, belongs to a third, to another person. That person is depicted in Rome as an "absolute monarch."

On the fifth anniversary of the pope's election, LE MONDE remarked: "One could say that on the whole, the policy of John Paul II is a policy of restoration." One can only add: The restoration of anticommunism and passionate anti-Sovietism.

POLEDNIK CRITICIZES WORK OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES

AU270751 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak each carry on 27 March on page 3 a 3,800-word article by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik, headlined "The Indispensable Task of the National Committees in Satisfying the Interests and the Needs of the People; Responsibility Toward the Citizens, but Also Toward the Entire Society."

Polednik says that at the beginning of 1984 the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee assessed the fulfillment of the conclusions of the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, and noted that since April 1982 much has been done by party agencies and organizations, and by legislative and state bodies to enable national committees to operate more efficiently.

Together with industrial and agricultural enterprises, social organizations, and agencies of the National Front, national committees are searching for ways to better satisfy the needs of "territorial units" and their citizens.

However, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also simultaneously noted this is not happening everywhere and in all spheres of the activity of national committees, "as if it were hesitating to make use of all their expanded legal authority," Polednik says.

Among other things, there is "justified criticism of the poor quality and inadequate availability of services for the population, especially in the cities. The management of the housing fund, as well as its maintenance, reconstruction, and modernization, are unsatisfactory." As regards simplifying administrative work, the progress also here is unsatisfactory. Also, the Ministries of Interior of the republics are still coordinating with little efficiency the activity of the central agencies of the state administration and sectors with the work of national committees. On the other hand, "many national committees are approaching the fulfillment of adopted measures with little initiative, a greater degree of decisiveness and consistency is lacking, and more than once there exists routineness and inertia," Polednik says.

"National committees are guarantors of a comprehensive development of territories. Therefore, their voice must also resound far more decisively in the coordination and in the control of the activity of organizations and institutions, which are active in their area, and which concern the life and work of its inhabitants."

The first experiences with the expanded tasks of elected agencies show that in all places where national committees address themselves to the basic issues of the area's development, housing, environmental production, services, and their quality, where it has been succeeded in making the responsible economic personnel interested in resolving the key issues, there are not only good prerequisites for further good work, but also good results. "However, not everywhere to date have they been able to concentrate their energies on the main issues," Polednik says.

In another part of the article, Polednik criticizes the fact that "there is still too much paper-shuffling," that administrative work is too slow.

Polednik then underscores the importance of deputies and says that "despite this, many deputies, and also national committees, still far too often continue to meet with indifference, disregard, underestimation, and tardiness from the side of some responsible personnel, enterprises, and organizations. Often precisely from the side of those whose poor work is the cause of citizens' dissatisfaction and complaints."

In the past period, Polednik says, party agencies and national committees have paid great attention to all types of paid services. Their extent has increased, and in the majority of districts certain types of services have been established or expanded. "Nevertheless, there are differences as regards the standard of services in different places. Particularly in larger and big cities citizens rightly complain about the quality and availability of services." There are still not enough plumbers, glaziers, painters, and other tradesmen services, connected -- above all -- with housing.

"In many places national committees do not pay sufficient attention to services, and are not fulfilling adopted resolutions," Polednik says.

In some places -- until recently -- national committees saw the path to improving services in creating unnecessarily large units, into which they incorporated -- in particular -- municipal enterprises. This caused higher operational costs in the way of auxiliary personnel and administration. Some services had become untenable loss-makers, requiring subsidies from state budgets. "Such situations had been mostly resolved in such a way that national committees divested themselves of many operations -- at the expense of citizens, obviously. The endeavor to fulfill the plan or profit in an easier manner then led many economic personnel in services to various kinds of cooperation with production enterprises and to the production of useless products, a matter that further reduced the necessary services for citizens," Polednik says.

Speaking about the need to improve the state administration, Polednik says that dealing with matters of citizens "is getting better," but there are quite a few things to improve as regards the performance of the administrative apparatus. "Above all, an attentive attitude and conduct of the personnel of national committees toward citizens, respect, and a sensitive approach to people are the most fundamental duties of the personnel of national committees," Polednik says in his article.

NATIONAL COUNCIL CONSIDERS SCHOOL FACILITIES ACT

LD021313 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] The 12th session of the Slovak National Council began in Bratislava today. Viliam Salgovic, its chairman, welcomed at the meeting Comrades Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, and other guests including Cestmir Adam, deputy chairman of the Czech National Council. Editor Sona Jesenska has more details on the proceedings:

[Jesenska] The main items on the agenda of today's session is the government-sponsored draft bill of the Slovak National Council, which amends and augments the existing Schools Administration Act and the Schools Facilities Act, as well as a government report on the implemention of the document on the further development of Czechoslovakia's educational system.

The first speaker on both items of the agenda was Juraj Busa, Slovak minister of education.

He stressed that the new educational act enables all pupils to acquire secondary education and an increasingly greater number of young people to acquire within 12 years of daily studies a complete high school level secondary education. Minister Busa went on to recall that each pupil has an opportunity of receiving education in the branch he selects, but that his interest cannot be the sole criterion. His own personal characteristics, his health fitness, and last but not least, the needs of our society, where full employment is currently ensured, also decide his selection into a secondary school. In the majority of instances, provided the pupil is guided by his real possibilities and the recommendations of the educational advisory bodies, the transition from primary to secondary schools will be carried out without personal problems. If the pupil is not accepted for his selected study, the relevant regional national committee will offer him another school within the framework of vacant places to enable him to complete the compulsory 10-year education.

The minister of education then devoted himself to the problems of provision of material, equipment, and aids both for secondary schools and for higher educational establishments, teachers' training, and other questions. At the close of his speech, he recalled that in fulfilling the tasks of the development of our entire educational system, the ministry will also make use of the proposals and findings of the deputies and their investigative missions.

Discusses Education Bills

LD021506 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] The 12th session of the Czech National Council began in Prague today. Vaclav Klement reports from the assembly hall:

[Klement] Both items being debated by deputies this afternoon concern our education. Above all, there is a government report on the development of education in the Czech Socialist Republic, delivered at the beginning of the session by Milan Vondruska, minister of education. The report sums up the results of the implementation of the document on the further development of the Czechoslovak educational system. It positively assesses preschool education in nursery schools, which are attended in the Czech Socialist Republic at the present time by 94 percent of children. The results of the new concept of educational work in primary schools, where the reconstruction as to their content and organization will be completed by the end of the current school year, are also favorable. The government's report pays special attention to the training of young people for worker vocations into which 60 percent of 14-year-olds are accepted. Workers trained in new vocational and study branches, of which there are 165 in all, acquire in comparison with their predecessors a broader and deeper general education and, at the minimum, equal vocational knowledge and skills. The report goes on to deal with the new concept of education in secondary technical schools and high schools as well as the important position occupied by institutions of higher learning in our educational system.

The joint rapporteur of the committees of the Czech National Council, Marie Smolikova, said in her speech that the document on the further development of the Czechoslovak educational system is proving itself, that it has a sense of purpose, and corresponds both to current and to long-range needs of our social development in all its aspects.

Milan Vondruska, minister of education, then introduced a government-sponsored draft bill of the Czech National Council on state administration in the schools system and on schools facilities. Thus far, twelve deputies have requested to speak in the debate on both items during this afternoon's proceedings.

SLOVAK NATIONAL FRONT PRESIDIUM MEETING

AU311705 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Mar 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Bratislava (CTK) -- Yesterday in Bratislava, the Central Committee Presidium of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic discussed the share of National Front bodies and organizations in the Slovak Socialist Republic in ensuring assistance to agriculture in the years 1984 and 1985. The session was chaired by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

The Presidium further approved the tasks of National Front bodies and organizations in the Slovak Socialist Republic ensuing from the resolution of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War. It noted that the results of this international meeting of peace forces in Prague last year have generated extraordinary interest in the development of the international situation among all segments of our population. At peace rallies, meetings, and discussions, our working people and our youth have been voicing support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and denouncing the plans of the United States and other NATO countries for further deployment of nuclear and chemical weapons in the countries of Western Europe. The Presidium stressed that organizations of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic and their members must continue this activity in the area of ideoeducational and mass-political work and link it with the demand for utmost effectiveness, cost efficiency, and quality of work in all sectors of the national economy.

In the next part of its session, the Presidium voiced appreciation for the results of internationalist education in National Front organizations in East Slovakia. Experience has confirmed the correctness of the approach of National Front organizations to enhancing and expanding proletarian and socialist internationalism. The results achieved over a lengthy period in the spheres of industry, agriculture, science, culture, and sports are an inspiration for the activity of other central committees of organizations associated in the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic and their basic organizations. In this connection, the Presidium recommended that increased attention be devoted to developing friendship contacts with the Polish Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] and organizations associated in it.

In assessing the role of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society in propagating and asserting Soviet experiences in industry and agriculture, the Presidium recommended that the Slovak Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society take an even more active part in familiarizing our working people with the results of Soviet science and technology in the sphere of quality and that it closely cooperate in this with the Socialist Youth Union, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society, the Union of Cooperative Farmers, and other organizations of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

The Central Committee Presidium of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic then approved the ideopolitical orientation and the organization of the Week of Paramilitary Activity to be organized by the Union for Cooperation With the Army on the occasion of the Czechoslovak People's Army Day. It requested that the central committees of social organizations adopt their own measures in organizing this important sociopolitical event.

SEVENTH PLENUM OF CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL

Cadre Changes

AU290849 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Mar 84 pp 1-2

"(JJ)"-signed report: "The Trade Unions' International Role"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 27 Mar -- The seventh plenum of the Central Trade Union Council (URO), which opened this Tuesday [27 March] by Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and URO chairman, will be dealing with the international activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (RHO) and with the trade unions' tasks in the fight for peace, disarmament, and international detente.

Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and URO chairman, submitted proposals for cadre changes on behalf of the URO Presidium. In connection with his taking up a state function, Vladimir Marik was relieved of his function as URO secretary. URO Chairman Karel Hoffmann appraised V. Marik's contribution to the RHO's development and thanked him for his many years of work in the URO. Jan Lobersiner, Jiri Neubert, and Miloslav Stancel were unanimously elected new URO secretaries and members of the URO's executive bodies.

Bilak Address on World Issues

AU301701 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Mar 84 p 1

[CTK report: "We Are Not Weak, but We Must Not Be Carefree"]

[Text] Prague -- The seventh meeting of the Central Trade Union Council (URO) continued yesterday in Prague with a discussion on the URO Presidium's reports on the international activities of Czechoslovak trade unions, and on convening the annual member meetings and conferences of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement's (RHO) plant organizations and of district union conferences and all-union conferences. The deliberations were attended by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary.

The URO members and candidate members spoke about the exchange, study, and implementation of progressive working methods and experience. They pointed out the significance of further developing the international socialist competition and of exchanging work collectives in the interests of intensifying economic cooperation among the countries of the socialist community. They also underscored the common share of our and Soviet trade unionists in ensuring the tasks of the nuclear program and in the construction and operation of the Prague metro, as well as in the efficient cooperation of other enterprises, plants, and institutions. They emphasized the significance of the various forms of friendship contacts on all levels in regions, districts, and plants, including the time-honored campaigns: From Machine to Machine, which are being organized together with the trade unions of the USSR, Bulgaria, and the GDR.

In his address, Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, characterized the development of the current international situation from the viewpoint of historic and class connections. He stressed that mankind has ended up on the crossroads of history, where it is now being decided whether it will take the path of peaceful life, detente, and disarmament, or the path of nuclear catastrophe, because imperialism is searching for a way out of the crisis in unleashing a world conflagration.

In this context, he underscored the Soviet Union's principled peace policy and its initiative and peace proposals, as well as the need to further consolidate the unity of the countries of the socialist community in the interests of a resolute defense of the achievements of socialism and in the interests of preserving peace.

He stated that we are not weak, but we must not be carefree, because peace can be successfully defended only through all of our honest and creative work. From this viewpoint, he pointed out the role of trade unions in pushing through the effective development of our national economy; in enhancing thrift on all levels; and in the fight against slipshod and poor work, indifference, and disorders. He emphasized the personal responsibility of every worker for the fulfillment of the economic and social program adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The resolution that was adopted by the seventh URO meeting calls the struggle for preserving peace the most important task of the trade union movement in the world. From this viewpoint, the resolution highly appraises the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and principled stands, and emphasizes the decisive role played by the countries of the socialist community and their consistent peace program for establishing the action unity of all progressive forces in the world against the aggressive plans of imperialism.

The URO has again expressed its unambigious support for the political line of the 16th CPCZ Congress and for the resolution adopted by the Ninth CPCZ Central Committee Session. In this connection, it stressed the consistent accomplishment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and emphasized the high political and work activity of all RHO members on all levels of building the advanced socialist society. It expressed solidarity and support for the fight of working people and nations for their national independence, trade union rights, and democratic freedoms, and against all forms of oppression, exploitation, aggression, and war. At the same time, it expressed appreciation for the international sentiments manifested by the Czechoslovak working people also in their purchases of the RHO's solidarity stamps.

In keeping with the RHO statutes, the URO plenary session approved that the annual member meetings of trade union sectors will be held in the period from 1 September and up to 31 October 1984. The annual meetings of the RHO's workshop and basic organizations will be held from 1 October to 16 December 1984; the RHO enterprise conferences up to 12 January 1985; the RHO's trade union conferences on 19 or 26 January 1985; the district and city district conference of trade unions from 19 to 26 January 1985; and the all-union district and city district conferences on 2 or 9 February 1985.

STROUGAL IN OSTRAVA, PRAISES LABOR INITIATIVES

LD022011 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Representatives of the north Moravian region today welcomed Lubomir Strougal and members of his entourage to a 2-day working visit in Ostrava. The guests were informed about the development of labor initiative in the region and socialist pledges adopted by collectives of miners, metallurgy, and other workers and technicians of the region. They aim to fulfill the tasks of the current year and the entire 5-year plan by means of high efficiency.

Comrade Strougal praised the results achieved in the north Moravian region, as well as the current labor initiatives which, he said, are a significant contribution toward maintaining the dynamism of and strengthening our national economy.

The visit is continuing with discussions on the prospects for economic, cultural, and social development of the region in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

KLEIBER TO VISIT SYRIA; PRAISES STEADFAST STAND

JN231704 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin -- Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has asserted his country's firm support for Syrian policy under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. Kleiber expressed his great appreciation of Syria's brave and steadfast confrontation of imperialist and Zionist plans which resulted in the abrogation of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

This came during Kleiber's meeting with Syrian Ambassador in Berlin Dr Faysal Summaq. Their discussion dealt with the arrangements for Kleiber's visit to Damascus in April to head his country's delegation to meetings of the ninth session of the Joint GDR-Syrian Economic Committee. Kleiber expressed the GDR's desire to strengthen and develop ties of cooperation with Syria in all economic, political, and cultural fields.

SINDERMANN CONFERS WITH SYRIAN AMBASSADOR

JN271648 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Mar (SANA) -- Comrade Horst Sindermann, Politburo member of the Socialist United Party of Germany and president of the People's Chamber, has praised the successful development in relations between Syria and the GDR. During his meeting here yesterday with Faysal Summaq, Syria's ambassador in Berlin, Comrade Sindermann said: We stand in one trench against imperialism and Zionism. He also called for strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, relations whose foundations were layed by President Hafiz al-Asad and Chairman of the Council of State Erich Honecker.

Sindermann also praised President al-Asad's leadership and his wisdom in confronting the U.S. and Zionist conspiracies, a confrontation that led to the abrogation of the 17 May agreement, a fact that represents a victory of the struggle of the Lebanese and Syrian peoples. During the meeting, the two sides also discussed strengthening and developing relations between the People's Assembly and the People's Chamber in the two friendly countries.

REGIONAL SYNOD ADVOCATES FREEDOM OF TRAVEL

DW021043 Bonn DIE WELT in German 2 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] Goerlitz (EPD) [EVANGELISCHER PRESSEDIENST] -- The Synod of the Evangelical Church of the Goerlitz Ecclesiastical Region lamented as essential motives for the great number of exit applications the limited travel possibilities, the one-sided information policy of the SED top echelon, and a consumption mentality predominant in central Germany. Reportedly many "GDR" inhabitants would like for a change to take a look around in Western countries and form their own judgment about them.

Superintendent Dietrich Mendt of Zittau advocated travel alleviations as a contribution to peace. This would deepen human relationships, and people would be crossing the border who "say good words and not just bad ones." But he thinks that the present exit wave has other aspects as well: Many people leave the "GDR" as their "antagonist." Another speaker at the synod said about the "GDR" leadership's information policy that it is "an ordeal" for him to read the central German newspapers.

In a lecture given last Friday, Superintendent Mendt called for a correction of the life-style in church and society.

GOETTING: SOCIALISM LIBERATED CHRISTIAN CITIZENS

LD301531 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1301 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Halle, 30 Mar (ADN) -- In Burgscheidungen today, preparations for the local elections and the 35th anniversary of the GDR were discussed at a meeting of the Presidium of the CDU of Germany with about 200 theologians and churchmen. CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting said in a speech that socialism liberated Christian citizens for equal participation in society, which is the joint work of all those involved in it. "A look at the 3 and 1/3 successful decades of our country's existence strengthens us in our readiness to help implement the election program of the National Front and to give their candidates our trust."

Gerald Goetting went on to say: "The GDR is our fatherland because it embodies social progress for the good of the people. It is our fatherland because it wants and creates peace." For the sake of peace, Christian Democrats support with all their might the proposals of the socialist states to end the arms race and to reduce arms. These also accord with the hopes and desires expressed in church circles.

The shared responsibility of the GDR and the FRG, which grew from the lessons of history and from the situation at the dividing line between the two political-military groupings in Europe, should be shown first and foremostly by the FRG, as the GDR has done, recognizing its responsibility for preventing mankind's slide into a nuclear war, Gerald Goetting said. "What the peace movement aims at has always been the aim and the substance of socialist state policy in our country." The Christian Democrats are in solidarity with those Christian peace campaigners in the world who now of all times call for unified action by all forces of good will against the danger of nuclear war.

The firm social and political alliance, which the election appeal of the National Council of the National Front affirms, gave to all citizens, irrespective of social origin, ideological or religious confession, great opportunities to participate in discussion of state and social tasks and help implement them, Gerald Goetting went on to say.

The efforts of leading churchmen to find a new social orientation in socialism have made considerable progress in the past 35 years. A high point of this process was the talks between Erich Honecker and the Executive of the Evangelical Church leaderships on 6 March 1978, which worked out harmonious basic positions on the shaping of constructive, constitutional relations between the state and the Evangelical Churches. These principles show their viability and vigor in practice, Gerald Goetting said.

GERSTNER PRAISES INCREASED HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

DW021325 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner Sunday economic review]

[Excerpt] In Karl-Marx-Stadt on Thursday the 25,000th apartment was handed over in the new residential area Fritz Heckert, one of the most beautiful new residential areas in the Republic where some 75,000 people have found a comfortable modern home. This year, 23,300 new or modernized apartments will be handed over in the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk. The Karl-Marx-Stadt housing construction combine has already achieved a plan lead in the first 3 months of this year.

Also on Thursday Mayor Kurt Mueller laid the foundation stone for a large block of a new type of flats which has been specially developed for closing gaps between houses by using large building elements. Housing constructors started to assemble the building elements on this downtown building site 4 weeks ahead of the plan.

In the Erfurt Bezirk more than 13,000 apartments will be ready for occupants this year. Reconstruction work in the city of Erfurt is very intensive. In May 1983, I pointed to an initiative of the Erfurt Municipal Housing Administration, the so-called window action. The centerpiece of this action was the manufacture of additional windows from [word indistinct] material, meaning, wooden window profiles. The commission was given to the VEB Wernshausen of the Erfurt Vereinigte Bauelemente Enterprise. With these and other measures in the Erfurt Municipal Housing Administration in 1983 committed itself to repair or replace 10,000 windows in Erfurt.

The production director of the Erfurt Municipal Housing Administration informed me that not only 10,000 but 12,191 windows were repaired or replaced last year. That is excellent, and we congratulate them on this result. The waiting times for a new window have thereby been drastically reduced in Erfurt. The director also told me that following my economic review in May 1983, a number of municipal housing administrations, including the Meissen, Weimar, and Radebeul Municipal Housing Administrations as well as the Anklam Public Supply Administration and the Langensalza Kreis Construction Enterprise, contacted the Wernshausen factory and since then have obtained wooden window profiles which they use for the manufacture of windows. Thus the technology developed by the Erfurt Municipal Housing Administration for the manufacture of windows is being used in many parts of the Republic.

Dear listeners, this is an example of a more active work style of municipal housing administrations in the interests of housing construction -- one example of many. We are noting a tendency toward a change of work of municipal housing administrations which previously were only responsible for the more or less passive administration of houses. However, regarding the further implementation of the housing program their responsibilities are growing. They are supposed to manage and operate houses. This includes primarily the maintenance of houses with the municipal housing administrations' own construction capacities, in other words, systematic work for property maintenance. If we rightly demand a more effective use of the 6.5 million apartments in the GDR, a corresponding change in the municipal housing administrations' work style is necessary. They must develop into nationally owned housing construction enterprises.

The number of homes in the GDR is rising every year. This gives the citizens more possibilities to better satisfy their housing requirements by way of exchange. The municipal housing administrations of some bezirke -- in Magdeburg and Berlin, for instance -- have started to help citizens exchange homes and remove furniture. In view of these increased responsibilities, their cooperation with the housing policy departments of the local state authorities must also be reconsidered.

In Leipzig on Thursday the 1,500th apartment was handed over in the eastern suburb, the largest compact modernization complex. Leipzig's eastern suburb is one of our largest projects of abolishing the capitalist heritage, the ugly blocks of flats and backyards. The houses are being equipped with new sanitary installations and in most cases also entirely new electrical installations; the roofs are being repaired and the fronts renovated. In Leipzig's eastern suburb 740 apartments will be modernized this year. Seventeen technological lines allow more rational and more rapid work methods for this reconstruction work.

In Berlin the modernization combine this year has already modernized 251 apartments in the Prenzlauer Berg and Friedrichshain districts. The annual modernization targets are very high. Many people in the GDR cooperate in our housing program.

SOVIET THREAT CHARGE ATTACKED AS UNFOUNDED LIE

AU021507 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 24 Mar 84 p 6

[Karoly Bognar article: "The Myth of the 'Soviet Threat'; Our Military Policy Commentary"]

[Text] The myth of a "Soviet Threat" is by no means new; it is not a product of the seventies and eighties. This lie, which lacks any foundation, originated immediately after the victory of the October Revolution. It was in its spirit that the imperialist leadership organized the intervention of 14 capitalist powers against the young revolutionary republic, which ultimately ended with an ignominous defeat for the capitalist countries that participated in it.

In the thirties, the Hitlerite propaganda apparatus also took up the fable of a Soviet threat.

Following World War II, it was Churchill who -- in his Fulton speech, which has become notorious -- revived once more the myth of a "Soviet threat," alleging that the Soviet Union wants to expand its power without restraint and, with it, the socialist social system. Attempts were also made to use the mendacious propaganda of a "Soviet threat" as a political, ideological, and military justification for the establishment of NATO and in the course of the cold war as well. The propaganda campaign was always particularly intensive when the NATO leadership wanted to adopt and implement large-scale armament plans.

With Renewed Volume

Assertion of the "Soviet danger" subsided somewhat in the years of international detente. However, it revived with particular intensity and loudness toward the end of the seventies, when the elaboration of armament plans of gigantic proportions and a drastic increase of military expenditures became the order of the day in the United States and NATO.

While at the beginning of his tenure President Carter did not proclaim an alleged Soviet intention to attack, he himself joined the ranks of those advocating such views later. And this slogan became one of the basic features of Ronald Reagan's election campaign. Following his election, during his entire presidency, the renewed proclamation of a Soviet threat became a daily occurrence and was carried out with full intensity. He has made statements like "the Soviet Union is behind every commotion. If it did not pursue this domino game, there would not be any hotbeds of war in the world."

As for Reagan's secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, he expressed the following opinion in the annual report he submitted to Congress on 8 February 1982: "The Soviet Union is a greater threat to the American people than any other foreign power has been since the existence of the United States. Only the Soviet Union is capable of annihilating dozens of millions of people in our country, of causing such a great loss to our people."

Neither was General B.W. Rogers, current commander in chief of NATO's European armed forces, left out of the ranks of alarmists: "Our relative ability to counter a Soviet threat is decreasing." The communiques issued on NATO council meetings in recent years also spoke about the feasibility of a Soviet military attack against the West.

Absurd Allegations

Which are the most frequent Western allegations?

"The Soviet Union is interested in launching a European war because only thus can it force the socialist social and economic system upon Western Europe." Nothing proves that absurdity of this allegations more than numerous statements by the leadership of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact to the effect that they do not intend -- and it is also not possible -- to export the socialist revolution by military force. To be sure, any social change of a revolutionary nature takes place only if internal objective and subjective conditions for it are obtained in the given country, if the social forces wanting a change exist, and if a revolutionary situation develops. Thus, it is not possible to force by external power any kind of a social system permamently on a single country that is not supported by the majority of the population.

"The Soviet Union wants to subordinate the advanced West European countries to its power." The inventors of this allegation do not take into consideration that such a policy is alien to the idea of socialism. There is no instance of this, either, in the history of the socialist countries. The socialist countries intend to bring about their material and intellectual prosperity through their own work and the implementation of their large-scale social and economic programs, under conditions of peaceful coexistence, and within the framework of a multifaceted cooperation with other countries.

"The Soviet Union wants to take possession of the natural assets of other countries." Such arguments lack any realistic basis because the Soviet Union is so rich in natural assets that it will be able to rely on its own resources in accomplishing every task even in the next century. Indeed, not only does it satisfy the requirements of friendly countries for numerous kinds of energy sources and raw materials, but it delivers from them to several Western countries as well.

"The Soviet Union wants to make the possibilities arising from its military machinery yield fruit." Such ideas are abhorrent and alien even to the Soviet people, for it was these people that suffered the most from the horrors of World War II. The existing vast military might does not tempt the Soviet Union's leadership into irresponsible military adventures causing immense suffering. This, in fact, is typical of the imperialist powers. It is inconceivable for them that a powerful country that is strong militarily as well should not also derive advantage from its armed forces directly. They have always been the ones who wanted to make their military power yield fruit. It is a typical manifestation in the history of capitalism that a militarily strong power has never left an existing military potential, for which it has sacrificed so much money, unutilized. At suitable moments, it has always used it for attaining definite political, economic, and military objectives. Thus, the Western countries follow their own logic, are capitves of it, when they want to ascribe their methods to the socialist countries. However, such a procedure is entirely alien to the socialist countries.

Still, frightening the politically experienced and clear-sighted Western masses was unsuccessful even through an extremely vociferous and comprehensive propaganda campaign. Even numerous prominent politicians, leaders of public life, and military analysts in the United States itself and the NATO countries as well disavow the baseless and malevolent slanders, It would be possible to draw up a long list of them.

Convincing Facts

To the artificially contrived allegations of a "Soviet military threat," an apt answer was given by Marshal Zhukov as early as on 7 February 1955 when, in a discussion with U.S. journalists, he said the following: "If we pursued such a policy, if we had plans, we might say that we would have had enough opportunities to use our military strength. For instance, following the smashing of Hitlerite Germany, Europe was very weak and Britain was exhausted, while the Soviet Union possessed vast military strength at the end of the war. In spite of this, we did not take advantage of the weakness of West Europe." Truly, the Soviet Union was at the peak of its military might. It had an army of 12.5 million soldiers in 1945. Thus, there would not have been any force capable of preventing it from reaching the Atlantic Ocean if that had been its intention.

However, more convincing than anything else is the foreign policy, the Leninist peace policy, of the Soviet Union and the rest of the Warsaw Pact countries, their consistent striving for peaceful coexistence and multifaceted cooperation among countries with different social systems. Of the three attacks (in 1914, 1918, and 1941) leveled against Russia and then the Soviet Union in the 20th century from the West, not one was avenged in a similar manner and through similar means. Nor have the rest of the Warsaw Pact countries attacked anyone since the start of their existence. These facts are more emphatic and convincing than any artificially contrived malevolent lie used for insidious purposes.

CHURCH CONGRESS URGES STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

LD292046 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI) -- Representatives of Hungarian churches and denominations held the first national congress, organized by the Catholic Committee and Interchurch Peace Committee of the Hungarian Peace Council, and attended by a 500 member church delegation, in the National Assembly hall. Present were Imre Poszgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, and Mrs Sebestyen, president of the National Peace Council. The chair was taken by Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, Primate Archbishop and president of the Hungarian Episcopacy, and Reformed Bishop Dr Tibor Bartha, ministerial president of the synod. At the end of the meeting an appeal was issued to Hungarian believers and society and the peace-loving international public.

In his opening speech Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai stressed that Hungarian churches and denominations "live with love for each other, and enjoy the respect of the state." As such, social and national unity is greatly to be valued, it has to be further maintained, said the head of the Hungarian Catholic Church, but a stand for peace has to be taken, as without it no progress can be made.

Reformed Bishop Dr Karoly Toth, president of the Prague-based Christian Peace Conference, stressed: "The fate of our country and the human race is inseparable. The Christian churches of the country are organic parts of the national and social community, which is determined both by national history and the socialist present. The churches are not alien to socialist Hungary, but feel at home in the country, share achievements as well as problems, and play their part in meeting the aims set."

Bishop Toth pointed out that the favourable development of the relations of the state and the churches has also contributed to good social relations in general. The present situation is a result of a long process, which is still continuing.

On the responsibility of the churches the bishop stated that they want to share responsibility for the nation and the entire human race. As a part of the nation they agree with, and support, the readiness for dialogue, which has gained more importance in the present international situation. The churches agree with the initiatives of the government and follow with keen attention efforts for the implementation of the policy of peaceful co-existence.

Evangelical President Bishop Zoltan Kaldy pointed out "that we welcome the fact that the various strata of society, believers and non-believers are working together for the implementation of important national targets and the progress of the people. Marxist-believer dialogue, with its frankness and openness, promotes cooperation and is required universally. The fight against armament, the destruction of the environment, famine, and ignorance demand unity and action from people of good will. Disarmament, not deterrence, assures peace, stated the evangelical bishop, and added that the establishment of a just world and the protection of peace are inseparable.

Imre Pozsgay also addressed the congress. He stated that the congress proves that the Hungarian nation has become a community over the past four decades, in which believers and non-believers can state their identity without quarrel. Imre Pozsgay pointed out that small countries, which solve problems and conflicts adequately and live in peace with their neighbours, can considerably contribute to international stability.

KADAR RECEIVES CHURCH PEACE COUNCIL OFFICIALS

LD301946 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 30 (MTI) -- After a session of the Presidential Council, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, met Reformed Bishop Dr Tibor Bartha, chairman of the Interchurch Peace Committee of the National Peace Council, and Canon Imre Biro, general secretary of the Catholic Committee of the National Peace Council, in the parliament building Friday.

In the course of the meeting Janos Kadar expressed his appreciation of the successful national conference, organized by the two committees in the parliament building Thursday, and of the national and international service of the Hungarian churches in the interest of a peaceful future for society.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE VISITS -- Budapest, March 30 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Agricultural Committee of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, headed by Chairman Mario Campagnoli, visited Hungary from March 20 to 30 on the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly. The delegation discussed main issues of Hungarian agrarian policy, the cooperative movement, agricultural production, and possibilities for the furtherance of bilateral agricultural and food industrial relations with the negotiating party of the Agricultural Committee of the National Assembly, headed by Chairman Dr Laszlo Cselotie. Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, Istvan Szabo, president of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, and Istvan Torok, state secretary of foreign trade, met the delegation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 30 Mar 84 LD]

JARUZELSKI, ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION TEAMS MEET

LD021942 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the premier, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and of the supreme state authorities, a party and state delegation from Bulgaria has arrived in Poland for an official friendly visit, headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secreatry of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council.

In the afternoon members of the Bulgarian party and state delegation, including Todor Zhivkov, laid a wreath at the obelisk in the cemetery mausoleum of Soviet soldiers in the Rakowiec District of Warsaw. At the PZPR Central Committee headquarters a meeting was held between the premier, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov and Zbigniew Messner, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, also took part in the meeting. Talks were also held between members of the two delegations, in three teams.

The Polish-Bulgarian team for party and political affairs met in the Central Committee building. The session was chaired by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

In the office of the Council of Ministers talks were held by the team for economic and scientific-technological cooperation. On the Polish side the session was chaired by Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy premier, and on the Bulgarian side by Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, and premier of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs building the talks of the political and international affairs team were chaired by Stefan Olszowski and Petur Mladenov, members of the Politburos of the two parties' Central Committees and ministers of foreign affairs.

Award Presented, Dinner Held

LD022234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2120 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The ceremony to award the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Army general, took place in Warsaw in the evening. The order was awarded by a decree of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Handing over this high order, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, emphasized the role of Wojciech Jaruzelski in the development of the Polish and international workers' movement, the strengthening of socialism in our country, and in consolidating Bulgarian-Polish friendship and cooperation.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Army general, gave a dinner in honor of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of BCP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Members of party and state delegations of Poland and Bulgaria took part in the meeting. During the dinner, the chairmen of the delegations made speeches.

PPR-GDR ARMY POLITICAL COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED

LD281526 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Mar (ADN) -- The unshakable class comradeship and brotherhood-in-arms of the armed forces allied with the Soviet Union is an important condition for thwarting the striving of the most reactionary imperialist circles for military supremacy and for reliably safeguarding peace. This was stressed by Army General Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish Minister of National Defense, and Colonel General Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister of the GDR and chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army (NVA), in Warsaw today. During the meeting the partners in the talk praised successful cooperation between the two countries' armies. The military exercises "Friendship-84" in Poland and "Jug-84" in the GDR are eloquent testimony to the development of friendly relations.

Today, Colonel General Kessler and Army General Jozef Baryla, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Political Main Administration of the Polish Army, signed a joint plan for further improvement of cooperation between the political leading bodies of the two countries' armies.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD, COOPERATION CONFERENCE HELD

LD301952 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 30 March -- European and non-European peasants' and related parties jointly with peasants' organizations and associations started an international conference on food and peaceful cooperation of states in the Polish parliament (Sejm) building here today. The debate is attended by foreign delegations invited to the recent 9th United Peasants' Party (ZSL) Congress (closed yesterday) and a delegation of the International Union of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Employees.

An opening speech was made by ZSL CC Chairman Roman Malinowski, who stressed that the key problem of providing mankind with food was inseparably connected with the struggle for peace.

PUWP CC Political Bureau members Jozef Czyrek and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski are present.

Malinowski Opens Meeting

LD302008 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 30 Mar 84

["Speech by Roman Malinowski at International Meeting of Peasant Parties (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 30 March -- The threat of hunger continues to be topical and the solution of the problem of food security on the international scale can take place only in a very distant future, when the advanced capitalist countries stop to be guided exclusively by their own shortsighted interests and cease to treat food as a weapon in relations among nations. Fully recognizing the purposefulness of and supporting the efforts aimed at deepening international cooperation in the field of agriculture, in particular at ensuring food security, we represent a view that the countries whose potential of agricultural production is not fully used should concentrate their efforts on the growth of their own output. This is a direction adopted in Polish medium- and long-term plans of development of agriculture and the food sector.

In Poland, the latter half of the 1970's saw a sharp increase in the volume and cost of imports in effect of imbalance between plant and animal production. Meat consumption considerably exceeded production possibilities on the basis of our own food resources, and enormous purchases of grains and feedstocks increased our foreign debt. This led to Poland's considerable dependence on deliveries of basic foods. In this situation, the introduction of economic restrictions by the U.S. and other Western countries was very painful for the economy and the society. Therefore, our example may serve as a warning for those countries on imports in the situation, when certain countries use the food weapon as a means of political pressure. Keeping nationwide food reserves by the state in case of bad harvest or other natural disasters is an obvious and indispendable precondition for ensuring food security. A general conclusion to be drawn from the analysis of the world situation and problems of agricultural policy aimed at ensuring food security is the necessity of giving higher priority to agriculture and raising the status of farmers.

Analysing the sources of our economic and social crisis we found out that one of its essential factors was the fact of neglecting agriculture and the food sector in the strategy of country's development, was the state of affairs which was felt by farmers and agricultural workers as material, social and civic discrimination. Those deviations from the principles of socialism were usually connected with departure from partnerlike relations between the communist party and the Peasant Party. Together with the communists we came to the conclusion that it was in the interest neither of the communist party, nor the Peasant Party, nor the workers, nor the peasants, nor the entire nation and the state. We jointly recognized that only close partnership within the coalition system of authority guarantees those interests.

Together with the PUWP, acting within the coalition system of authority, our party has elaborated comprehensive principles of agricultural policy and programme for development of the food sector up to 1990. It should be stressed that the lines of the Polish agricultural policy are in principle in compliance with the declaration of principles and the programme of action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reforms and Development of Agriculture.

Of great importance is the so-called Peasant Provision in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic stipulating that family-operated peasant farms are a durable element of the Polish economy. Other extremely important decisions include those which concern improvement of land management (improvement of land turnover among neighbours), easyterm credits and other economic incentives aimed at improving the agrarian structure. All in all, this comprehensive agricultural policy has already yielded tangible economic and social effects.

Last year, the UN General Assembly adopted, upon Polish initiative, resolution on building confidence in international economic relations. Putting forward this initiative we had in mind protection of economic relations against negative impact of deterioration of the international political situation. This initiative exemplifies a broader tendency at replacing by the imperialist states military power by its substitute -- economic power.

Polish initiative aims at consolidating economic security of states, though not in the traditional way -- through autarchy and withdrawal from foreign economic cooperation, but as security of foreign economic cooperation. Through our initiative we want to effect the elaboration of a set of practical rules and indications constituting confidence building meansures in international economic relations. In other words, we wish to elaborate a comprehensive "code of conduct" in these matters. This is an important venture, since a growth of confidence in the economic sphere can markedly contribute to easing tensions in other fields.

Many important, urgent ventures as regards development of agriculture and environment protection are not launched due to the lack of appropriate means. In this context, it is necessary to perceive the great weight of proposals submitted at the beginning of this month by the Warsaw Treaty member states on starting negotiations on non-increase and reduction of military expenditures.

The proposal makes it clear that the released funds could be used for the needs of economic and social development, including in the developing countries.

We declare the will to increase participation for our party in international cooperation for more effective solving of our own problems, for more effective solving of problems on the scale of our European Continent and the whole world. We act in keeping with the tradition of the peasant movement, the resolutions of the congress, being convinced that peace, security and development are totally interdependent.

Poland, as an original member of the United Nations, identifies itself with the principles and goals contained in the UN Charter. Being aware of all the weaknesses of this biggest international intergovernmental organization we support its initiatives aimed at safeguarding peace and implementation of the new world economic order. The situation on our globe fully justifies the appeal made by the UN secretary general during his sojourn in Poland, the appeal for struggle in favour of ensuring world peace and reducing the economic gap between the rich and the poor.

In the entire system of the UN agencies, especially FAO, Poland acts consistently in favour of constructive bilateral and multilateral cooperation, against abusing food as economic or political pressure. We shall do our utmost to turn food into an instrument of peaceful coexistence of nations.

Olszowski Addresses Delegates

LD302230 Warsaw PAP in English 1442 GMT 30 Mar 84

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw 30 March -- Speaking at today's international meeting of peasants' and related parties and organizations, Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski focused his attention on international security as a decisive factor for the search for effective solutions in food security and international cooperation in agriculture. He also specified the Polish stance and policy in this respect. Said he:

"In our view, the present international situation is most critical since World War Two. The state of tension poses a real threat to world peace and security, and hardly ever before has the sense of danger been as big and as widespread as it is now.

"Adverse factors have accumulated on many levels of international relations in many parts of the world. The process of detente has got complicated. The climate of understanding and dialogue gave place to the U.S.-and-NATO-imposed policy of confrontation, which resulted in speeding up the arms race. First and foremost, the tension has mounted on the mainline of international relations -- between East and West.

"The characteristic features of the present situation have become militarization of international relations, to shifting of ideological criteria onto relations between states, employing economic restrictions as a political weapon and resorting to aggressive propaganda."

"A particular threat to European security has come with the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe in the end of last year, which made pointless the continuation of Geneva negotiations on curbing the intermediate range nuclear weapons, and added a new element of tension to the international situation.

"Another threat to European peace is keeping up those tendencies which question the territorial and political order on the continent and call for a revision of the fundamental principles of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements.

"This is an issue to which the Polish nation attached and continues to attach particular importance. We cannot remain indifferent to the fact that American plans to deploy new nuclear missiles, many of which are to be placed in the FRG territory, are accompanied by revanchist statements on the part of some West German officials, suggesting an allegedly provisional character of the present boundaries of Poland and other socialist states.

The negative phenomena in Europe are accompanied by a complicated situation in other regions. Hotbeds of conflict are maintained and new ones appear. Their significant source is a rise in aggressiveness of the policy pursued by the U.S. and other NATO states, the striving for a change in the alignment of forces in many regions of the world. But this cannot lead to a passive and fatalistic attitude. To the contrary, full awarness of the dangers should be an impulse to active steps toward lessening them.

The fate of Europe and the world depends not only on the U.S. and NATO. The development of the situation in the recent years has not crossed out all the achievements of detente. The USSR and other socialist states still remain to be the consistent defenders and advocates of the policy of dialogue and cooperation.

We believe that there is a possibility for a return to business-like talks and wise cooperation. This requires a sense of realism and responsibility on the part of governments and state leaders. The willingness to promote genuine agreement will always meet with a positive response from Poland and other socialist states.

The aggravation of the political situation also produces destability [as received] of the international economic cooperation. The simultaneous emergence of economic crisis and international tension intensified the phenomenon of the use of international cooperation for the realization of political ends. This policy is woven into the global strategy of NATO states, the U.S. in particular.

The policy of economic restrictions is aimed not only against the socialist states but also against the developing countries. The use of economic restriction put on the international forum the questions of security of international economic cooperation.

The 6th UNCTAD Conference and the latest U.N. General Assembly session passed two resolutions condemning the use of economic restrictions. The resolution on confidence building measures in international economic relations, which was put forth by Poland before the U.N. forum, was aimed at a similar direction.

In our view, warranting security to economic cooperation should be, in the present situation, an indispensable factor to complement the new international economic order, as well as an important component of global negotiations in the U.N. forum.

"The question of confidence building is of special importance and had a particularly critical application for international food security. The Polish initiative proposes a strict exclusion of food from the sphere of economic restrictions.

"This vital element -- the security of the international food trade -- should be added as a strengthening factor to the system of food security worked out by FAO. It would significantly contribute to (more) harmonious development of world agriculture, and to deepening the international division of labour in agriculture, now falling below expectations.

"The past few years have not been an easy time for Poland, neither at home nor in the international arena. The economic, social and political crisis, which afflicted the country in 1980-81, has for NATO states, and especially for the U.S., become an opportunity for attempts at making Poland a seed of a major international conflict expected to change the European power line-up.

The proclamation of martial law from the close of 1981 to the half of 1983 put an end to activities of anti-socialist forces destabilizing the international situation and the situation in Poland. The economic and political restrictions imposed after the introduction of martial law were designed as an instrument of pressure and interference in Poland's internal affairs.

At that extremely difficult time we found support in the USSR and other socialist states. They offered us political and economic aid, which was enormously important in the face of the restrictions imposed by the West.

Poland is willing to realize its traditional policy of dialogue and cooperation with all states worldwide, but the latter must be based on the principles of equal-footing and non-interference in internal affairs.

"One of the priority goals in Poland's foreign policy is to expand all-round relations with the developing countries. Today, more than ever before, we wish to give a new dimension and rank to those relations, which would correspond to the growing political standing of the developing countries and their role in the division of labour between nations.

It is a permanent element of Poland's policy to give special attention to European issues as our security is very closely related to the security of the entire continent. We have always spoken in favour of urgent steps to halt the arms race, especially with respect to nuclear weapons, and we have always supported broad European cooperation.

The world is familiar with Polish proposals on atom-free zones in Central Europe. Also, we were a co-author and an active part in the efforts which led to the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

Currently, at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures As Well As Disarmament in Europe, we have an active part in the efforts to lessen the risk of armed conflict in Europe.

"Poland will continue to do all it can to make the Stockholm conference an important instrument of restoring the conditions for detente and strengthening the security of all European states.

Our approach to questions of peace in the present complicated circumstances is best characterized by General Wojciech Jaruzelski's recent remark: "Though the situation is very difficult, we are not losing the belief that peace can be saved. Backed by the peaceful worldwide striving of the working people, the countries of the socialist community will put a barrier to the march of war."

Final Document

LD302142 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 30 Mar 84

["Final Document of Meeting of Peasant Parties and Organizations" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 30 March -- We, particpants in the meeting of peasant parties and organizations as well as related organizations, representing [number indistinct] parties and organizations from 19 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America, gathered in Warsaw on the occasion of the 9th (?Congress of) the United Peasants Party, express our anxiety over the stepping up of the arms race and departure from the policy of international detente, mutual security and peaceful economic cooperation, as a result of armaments course pursued by the most aggressive forces of imperialism. We believe that at the present moment there is no more important matter than protecting mankind against a thermonuclear war, which would lead to total annihilation of life on earth.

In this dangerous situation it is necessary to undertake immediate actions in favour of checking the arms race and the policy of confrontation as well as for consolidating the process of detente and international cooperation. In this context, we are observing with satisfaction the debates of the Stockholm conference of states-signatories of the CSCE Final Act on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. We express hope that the results of this conference will contribute to increasing mutual confidence and security among states-signatories of the CSCE Final Act and they will foster the resumption of disarmament negotiations.

In order to safeguard world peace it is necessary to arrive at peaceful settlement of inflamatory conflicts, in particular in the Middle East, in Africa and Central America, so as to provide guarantees for legitimate rights and interests of peoples and nations inhabiting those regions.

From the economic point of view the continuation of the arms race -- both nuclear and conventional -- means irresponsible wastage of best economic, material and human resources. These could have been earmarked for solving many economic and social problems of national and regional scope, as well as problems of global importance. This would make it possible to more broadly meet halfway the needs of the developing countries. The solution of problems of those countries in a broader aspect should be facilitated by the new international economic order, in keeping with the U.N. declarations adopted in this respect. Its important element is the resolution of food and financial problems, especially in the so-called Third World countries.

It has been recognized that potential natural as well as human resources of the world allow for such an increase of food production which can improve the satisfaction of the present and future food needs of the humanity. In this context, profound anxiety was expressed over persisting hunger and malnutrition, being the most dramatic manifestation of inequalities and deficiencies in socio-economic structures of the world of the [word indistinct] of the 20th century.

An especially important factor for consolidating the climate of peaceful co-existence and cooperation is the observance in international relations of the principle of economic security. The use of food as a weapon in political struggle, as a pressure in economic relations has been deemed as particularly dangerous and contrary to the U.N. Charter.

As representatives of political and social forces from various countries of the world, we want to emphasize that reduction of tension and growth of confidence and cooperation between the East and the West would contribute to better cooperation between the North and the South, and between the South and the South.

We are convinced that political parties, including peasant parties and organizations as well as other democratic parties, can make a considerable contribution to solving the issues and problems mentioned above. They can inspire and support efforts undertaken within the framework of intergovernmental cooperation and other forms of international cooperation. Dialogue between those parties may become an important factor in creating a constructive international atmosphere.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES DRAFT LAWS

LD302331 Warsaw PAP in English 2148 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 30 March -- The Council of Ministers here today adopted draft laws embodying new legal regulations concerning transport, communications and (?customs).

The proposed law on transport will be a basis for creating a comprehensive transport system in this country, taking into account the increased needs of the national economy.

Next, the Council of Ministers adopted draft law on communications and draft amendments to the law on customs tariffs. The modifications came as a result of requirements stemming from the economic reform. Adopted was also the Council of Ministers' decree on anti-dumping duties.

The Council of Ministers passed the law on shaping conditions of life in rural areas and confirmed its programmatic assumptions. It also examined proposals for strengthening the instruments of economic impact in the field of exports stimulation.

The government passed the law on the legislative council. The council's status has been changed and from now on it will be an independent consultative [words indistinct] advisory body at the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

STATE COUNCIL HEARS PUBLIC ORDER REPORT

LD302347 Warsaw PAP in English 2135 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 30 March -- The Council of State examined here today a report by the civic militia commander-in-chief on the state of public order in Poland and reports on the activity of the Supreme Court and the Main Administrative Court in 1983.

The Supreme Court gave answers to 229 legal questions and adopted 155 resolutions explaining regulations and many complex questions important for the proper shaping of economic and social relations and the homogeneous character of judicial and administrative rulings. The Supreme Court examined over 4,000 cases filed as extraordinary protests, reviews and appeals. The number of cases lodged to the Main Administrative Court further rose in 1983. There were 9,582 of them.

Over (?3) per cent of citizens' complaints, lodged to the Main Administrative Court, were taken into account. As regards the remaining complaints, the court said the organs of administration acted in compliance with the law.

The Council of State appointed Mieczslaw Cielecki Polish ambassador to the Benin People's Republic, the United Republic of Cameroon and the Republic of Niger. He will perform these functions alongside the posts of ambassador to the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Togo Republic.

GOVERNMENT BANS CONSUMER GOODS PRICE INCREASES

LD021857 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] The government has decided to ban, as of today, increases in agreed prices on certain consumer goods produced by socialized sector enterprises. These prices must not become higher than they were on 2 April this year. This was reported during a press conference at the Government Press Office.

Most Market Goods Included

LD021927 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1707 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] We return to the government decision to ban any increase of the agreed prices for industrial consumer goods produced by units of the socialized economy. Here is an interview with Wojciech Pruss, deputy minister for the office of Price Affairs:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Minister, in recent weeks, many industrial enterprises have raised production prices, sometimes quite substantially -- by 20, 30 percent, and sometimes more. Those increases were probably introduced under the pretext of meeting rising costs. There are also rumors of gigantic price increases which could take place in the nearest future. I would like to ask you to comment on this.

[Pruss] For some time the government has noticed considerable increase in the prices of some goods. So far there are few such increases, but indeed there is rumor that price increases for other goods are being prepared, and to a much larger extent than previously expected. We have estimated that the increase of costs and prices could be some several percent. It is connected, inter alia, with increases in the prices for ore and steel products. Taking those occurences into account, the Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution aimed at halting unjustified and excessive price increases. The Council of Ministers has decided that enterprises can increase prices for their goods only to the level justified by an increase of costs beyond the control of an enterprise, such as price increase for raw materials, increases in depreciation costs. Prices cannot be raised Zl more than transpires from production cost increases.

[Reporter] Does this ban on price increases encompass all market goods?

[Pruss] It encompasses the great majority. Nevertheless, there are some goods which are excluded from this ban.

[Reporter] Can we have some examples.

[Pruss] First of all, luxury goods, which according to regulations issued by the minister of finance are subject to luxury tax. For example, hunting weapons, campers, high quality furs, gold jewelry. There are also goods which are sold within a special trade network. For example, the goods sold in Moda Polska shops, in Desa shops, or goods which are manufactured by the Cepelia cooperative. Also some consumer durables are excluded, such as stereo and hi-fi radio sets and recorders, car radios and cassette players, color television sets, freezers, refrigerator freezers, refrigerators of over 200 liters capacity, small automatic washing machines, and Singer sewing machines.

[Reporter] So the increase of prices for these goods can be higher than the justified cost of their production.

[Pruss] Yes, it can be higher, because here we have goods which are subject to speculation, which cannot be bought in ships, and for which people line up to buy so as to make a huge profit.

[Reporter] You have mentioned the products which are unaffected by the ban on price rises. But, for instance, will it be possible that Mono equipment, or the self-assembly Bio washing machines will go up in price over and above their reasonable production costs?

[Pruss] No. All the products that have been made exempt I have mentioned. Any that remain are subject to prohibitions arising from the government resolution.

[Reporter] What about products made by the handicrafts industry; what about imported products?

[Pruss] The ban introduced by the Council of Ministers is only mandatory on products of, or goods destined for the production process in units of the socialized sector in the economy. Hence, it does not affect handicraft products or imported goods.

[Reporter] Minister, will this ban -- which, after all, does affect a proportion of goods, while prices on some others will go up considerably -- make it possible to maintain the provisions of central annual plan, according to which price rises ought to be no bigger than 15 or 16 percent?

[Pruss] All the price increases we are talking of here are confined within the limits stipulated by the annual plan. While working on the annual plan we took into account the fact that as a result of changes in prices on basic raw materials, the prices of various market goods would, likewise, change, since these raw materials are used to produce them. Thus, in our provisions, we envisaged that this 15 or 16 percent price increase would be accounted for, in the first place, by the result of the increased food price; in the third place by the results of the increased prices made necessary by the higher supply prices and, at long last, by moves such as the gasoline price rise and radio and television licence fee or rental rises announced for this fall.

[Reporter] We know that the prices of goods mentioned in the Council of Ministers' resolution will not go up. However, when can we expect to have to pay higher prices on those goods unaffected by the ban?

[Pruss] Since production costs have either already gone up, or will go up in April -- because higher prices for metallurgical industrial output came into force on 1 April -- one can expect that it will take place over the next few weeks.

[Reporter] I then asked Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban to say a few words. Minister, how have the trade unions received the latest decisions on prices?

[Urban] Trade unions generally are against price rises. Representatives of trade unions voiced these views during the latest meeting with the Council of Ministers' Trade Unions Committee. Irrespective of this, we have information that numerous works' organizations are rather scathing about the process of price increases. Of course, the government is pleased to join in such expression of displeasure, but the economic processes are, after all, to a great degree independent. On the other hand, in order to meet these justified anxieties of the trade unions over prices increasing, the government has passed a resolution which will contribute to limiting price increases -- to put it briefly the increases which result from rises in supply prices.

The government has decided that if some product was to increase in price, even justifiably, its increase will not be more than 10 percent. Administratively, any greater increase is abolished. I think that this, to a significant degree, meets the demand of the unions as far as is possible. There will soon be talks on this subject between the unions and government representatives.

NATIONAL ELECTORAL COLLEGIUM CHAIRMAN NAMED

LD021744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] The Council of State has taken note of the announcement that a National Electoral Collegium has constituted itself. It states that this announcement satisfies the condition that a National Electoral Collegium should commence activities as provided for in the People's Council Electoral Law. Jan Dobraczynski is the chairman of the collegium; he is chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth National Council. The full list of members of the National Electoral Collegium will be published in the press.

PRON STAND ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PM281845 Olsztyn GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA in Polish 17/18 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Interview with Wladyslaw Ogrodzinski, chairman of the Olsztyn Voivodship Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) Council, member of PRON National Council Executive Committee, by J. Brylinski; date and place not given]

[Text] Brylinski: During its latest session, the PRON National Council Executive Committee discussed the tasks it faces in the election campaign preceding elections to people's councils. You took the floor in the debate. What questions did you present in your speech?

Ogrodzinski: As always, I tried to present the views of our local activists. In this particular case I was signaling the fears and reservations voiced by our local council chairmen in Olsztyn Voivodship. I had met them several days earlier, at a seminar where the issue of the elections was discussed.

Brylinski: You have mentioned fears and reservations -- what are these?

Ogrodzinski: The electoral law regulating elections to people's councils imposes many serious obligations on PRON and its activists. These include, among other things, participating in electoral colleges, organizing and sponsoring meetings with candidates to people's councils, and also keeping careful records of these meetings. That is one of the issues that is causing some anxiety to our local PRON activists who are, after all, involved in PRON's work on the principles of community work and who do not have much spare time or the necessary technical means at their disposal. Another thing is the intelligibility of the legislative acts concerning people's councils and the electoral law regulating elections to these.

Brylinski: Do you find a certain lack of intelligibility in those legislative acts?

Ogrodzinski: It was precisely this problem that was signaled and discussed by the speakers at our voivodship seminar. And we had met similar reservations before, at meetings devoted to the draft electoral law.

There is an obvious, tangible need for presenting those acts to the public in a way that makes clear to everyone the practical implications of the statutory rights and competence of the councils and the councillors, and also of the voters who are expected to decide the composition of these councils. Otherwise people will continue in their belief that "councillors lack power and counsel" and that little has changed in the system of electing people's councils. Against that, the legislative acts must be followed by the shaping of our practical mode of operation -- and this will decide about any progress in the functioning of the machinery of our public life.

Brylinski: Are these all the doubts that have been signaled to the committee?

Ogrodzinski: These are only selected issues. As to other reservations, I told the committee of our activists' fears as to whether we will be able to nominate the required number of candidates answering the high civic standards stipulated by the electoral law. Those fears touch on the general social problem concerning the initiative and energy of other activists besides our own. The electoral law empowers different political, social, and environmental organizations -- such as, among others, the trade unions and the local residential self-management organization of the teams representing those milieus on people's councils depends on the degree to which all their organizations become involved in the process of selecting their preferred candidates. There are, in principle, no significant limitations as to nominating candidates, since this right is also given to PRON's local cells and councils. All the same, the main concern is to achieve this widespread social initiative.

Brylinski: Can we talk about the factors which may inhibit this kind of initiative?

Ogrodzinski: Some of these are the result of the crisis in which our country and our society have found themselves. Every crisis is accompanied by the phenomena of apathy and despondency, and also an inability to view the ongoing changes in their proper perspective. Crises occur all of a sudden, but the process of emerging from them requires time and patience. And we have just gone through the social upheavals of the early eighties. These upheavals involved certain particular disappointments, and they in turn tend to inhibit citizens' readiness to become involved.

Brylinski: What relevance can this have to the elections?

Ogrodzinski: In the past years we all agreed -- more or less -- that the Polish electoral system, along with the existing model of democratization of the methods of governing and the question of social control over the methods of wielding power, required alterations that would correspond to the development of our society and the growth of its aspirations. The coming elections will mark the beginning of the process of a practical application of these recommendations. It would be naive to think that such far-reaching changes involving the whole system can be effected at short notice, without the participation of wide circles of our society. The elections ought to result in the involvement both of the new councillors and the voters who will have chosen them in this emerging process. Apathy and passivity are bad counsellors when it comes to an act as important as the election ought to be.

Brylinski: A new popular term has appeared in our everyday vocabulary: primary elections.

Ogrodzinski: I would call this term optimistic. It expresses our understanding of the elements which seem to be extremely important in the new electoral law system. All candidate councillors will have to undergo a kind of confrontation with their prospective voters, both in their residential neighborhoods and their work places.

Only those voters who neglect to attend such meetings will then be able to say that they had voted for people they did not know. Participants in these electoral meetings will have the right to challenge the nominations they consider unsuitable. The candidate who does not win the approval of the majority of voters present at the meetings will not be entered on the electoral list of candidates to people's councils. This creates the necessity to present the prospective voters with candidates whose nomination does not invite reservations or protests. It has to be taken into consideration by the organizations which present candidates for nomination, as well as by the candidates themselves. The electoral law contains more regulations of this kind, giving the voters more control over the course of the elections -- to mention, for instance, the size of the electoral wards, which enables the relatively small numbers of inhabitants to establish direct contact with their future councillors.

Brylinski: We have been talking about future councillors without mentioning the election programs to be presented by the future councils.

Ogrodzinski: This is yet another fundamentally signficant issue. First of all, we will have two kinds of election programs. One of those will be drawn up by the PRON National Council in its electoral declaration, whose announcement is expected to take place 2 April. The actual detailed programs will be decentralized in nature. They are expected to contain, both at the voivodship and local levels, a realistic register of matters which the councils propose to tackle.

The point is to be able to keep a detailed account -- both during the councils' term of office and after its expiration -- of what should have been done and what was actually accomplished. In our voivodship we are encouraging the councils to grade social needs in the following order: the first group includes tasks emerging from the currently binding socioeconomic plans, which have to be realized; the second group contains the initiatives and obligations whose realization depends on the provision of additional capacities and means of realization by the population and the authorities; the third group includes long-term tasks, the realization of which will extend beyond the time limits of the official plans and even beyond the duration of the councils' next term of office. Election programs must not become mere registers of promises without any sound backing: They constitute a kind of obligation which forms the base for the mutual relations between the population and its representation before the authorities, that is, the councils. I think, in any case, that the methods of composing election programs should be discussed separately with representatives of the teams which have already begun work on the formulation of election programs.

Brylinski: Finally, a question which I am putting to one of the participants in the task of working out the changes in the system of governing our country. What can we expect after the elections?

Ogrodzinski: In my opinion the period of less than 1 year which has passed since the First National PRON Congress was filled with a great many efforts to give an expression -- in a responsible way, avoiding occasions for new disappointments and misunderstandings -- to our society's aspirations to a more effective control over the exercise of power, ensuring that the latter is discharged in a democratic manner and consistent with the foundation of our state's sociopolitical system. After declaring the stage of consultation on the electoral law closed, the PRON National Council adopted a resolution in which it announced that the progress of the election campaign and the elections proper would be subsequently analyzed from the view of the resolution adopted by the congress. The National Council will then submit its conclusions to the relevant state organs. This means that the process of democratization of the system of governing our country will not be concluded by 17 June this year, just as the process of national rebirth, of which the former is a part, will not be concluded either.

RESULTS OF PZPR DELEGATES CONFERENCE ASSESSED

Ninth Congress Line Maintained

AU301200 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 24 Mar 84 pp 1, 5

[Jan Bijak article: "The Afternoon of the Conference -- It Is Necessary To Create the Facts"]

[Excerpts] The PZPR delegates to the national conference decisively backed, or to put it more effectively, maintained the ninth congress political line of agreement, struggle, socialist renewal and full respect for the general principles of socialism, that have taken root in Poland by Polish methods, internationalism, and respect for the alliances with the communist parties, especially for the fraternal relations with the CPSU.

They gave their full support to the party leadership, which had been democratically elected under conditions for struggle at the ninth congress and which had been taken over by General Wojciech Jaruzelski when Stanislaw Kania tendered his resignation. The conference resolution expressed the highest praise for the first secretary, "who at an extremely difficult time, full of conflicts, directed the work of the Central Committee and the PPR Government with a sense of historical responsiblity and in accordance with the science of Marxism-Leninism and the people's and state's most vital interests."

General Jaruzelski once again repeated at the conference the pregnant formula: There is no return to the pre-August distortions or to the pre-December anarchy. That recapitulation of the formula in question is to me of educational significance. It was addressed to the oppositon, which was warned that all attempts to violate discipline and the laws and to incite disturbances in the streets and plants would be resolutely countered by the state. It was addressed to some aktivs and some functionaries of the party apparatus to remind them that the experience of our social crisis and the so-called "Kubiak Report" should not be forgotten. Every delegate to the conference was handed over that report to refresh his memory because the negative phenomena that have brought down so many misfortunes on the country are again in evidence. The delegates spoke critically of arrogance, which means disregarding the people, manipulations, uppishness, abuses of position, and know-it-all attitudes. Such features continue to exist as if nothing has happened.

I think General Jaruzelski's reminder was also addressed to the public because large segments of it continue to be mistrustful of us. People want clear and permanent rules of the game. Only the facts are able to convince them, and the first secretary appealed for creation of the facts. However, words and arguments also have their significance if they are not in conflict with experience.

The conference approved of the ideas of the economic reform as was clearly evident from the documents, the Politburo report, the government statement, and the resolutions. The reform descended from the upper regions where scholars and theoreticians had their disputes, which involved only single words at times, to the plants -- that is, to a sphere in which it had usually failed. We all love the reform verbally when we stand on the rostrum, but skepticism is at times evident in private talks. However, the unanimity concerning the reform disappears in practice because the reform is in conflict with the usual concept of justice since it gives a great deal to some people and little to other people. In this regard the reform is unjust, especially during its initial stages. The state is able to tone down some drastic injustices by intervention, but this intervention must not go as far as to kill the reform itself.

The conference stressed the worker and class nature of the party and its programs with some measure of ostentation, which was evident in quite a few workers' speeches and even more so in other speeches and in the resolutions.

The conference devoted its primary attention to workers problems, especially since it is the workers who are paying and will long pay for the costs of the present crisis. Those costs concern not only incomes and pricing standards, but also the poor work discipline which has been thrown out of gear and is marked by backlogs and nervousness.

The delegates complained bitterly that work is not respected as it should be and attacked private traders, boutiques, and the Polonia enterprises. They spoke of those who work very hard and have little to show for their work and of those who make easy money. I listened to those speeches with mixed feelings because, indeed, the opulent front put up by those newly rich communities is bound to irritate workers, who are aware of enormous disproportions. On the other hand, for years we have been making efforts, sometimes unsuccessful, to save that small and modest sector of economic activities. A guillotine blade continues to hang over those private traders all the time. No sooner are we able to stimulate trade and small-scale production a little and plug the holes in the market than opposition to this rears its head. And if opposition has its way, a few years later laments and cries are heard because there is a shortage of services and of certain goods that the state or cooperative magnates do not want to bother about.

The conference discussed the leading role of the party, and even one or two delegates proposed that this role should be recorded in a decree or a law and that the prestige of party organizations in plants should be guaranteed. The Politburo report dealt critically with such ideas: "It is not enough to decree the party's leading role. It is necessary to build painstakingly in every nook of the country every day." During the conference discussion arguments were advanced about such a bureaucratic idea. A speaker recalled that the PZPR's leading role is recorded in the Constitution, that such a record is enough, and that the Polish Communists in the old days and the ninth congress delegates had not contemplated any action to officially sanction the party's leading role. After that speech no one mentioned that anachronistic subject. It is true that much was said about the party's role and situation, but that was in line with the directive of the ninth congress.

The conference stressed the Leninist norms, which W. Jaruzelski said are a reverse of what is done with ease; the party's unity around the ninth congress line, in which regard the progress made since 1981 is perhaps most striking, and the ideological and political singlemindedness of the party and of those who constitute it. Recent experience has shown that those areas have been terribly devastated in the past few years. There has been too much leniency, pretence, mutual absolutions, and tolerance toward irregularities. Deeds have belied the words only too often, and this can be said of not only individuals in the party. There have been too many people in the party who joined it for advantage or merely on the surge of gigantic empty rituals.

The PZPR Delegates Conference proved that it was aware of those dangers and was resolved to combat them. We have the right to expect that not only the party leadership will learn the lessons of that conference. This is the task for the delegates and for every party member responsible for public affairs.

NOVOYE VREMYA Assessment

For an article by V. Chernyshev assessing the Polish PZPR conference and party shortcomings headlined: "Poland: Mobilizing the Forces," which was published in the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA No 14 on 1 April, see the Eastern Europe section of the 3 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

LOW GROWTH IN WORKING POPULATION PREDICTED

LD020448 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, 1 April -- Since 1982 the birth rate in Poland has exceeded 700,000 people per year, which corresponds to the period of sharp increase in population in the fifties. The social policy toward mothers, presently being conducted by the state, directly influences this. A relatively high increase in population is expected toward the end of the current decade. The population will increase to 38,700,000 and in the five-year period from 1996 to 2000 will reach over 40 million. However, an unfavorable population structure is rising. A low growth dynamic will be characteristic for the working population. According to the estimates for 1986-90, the size of this group of the population will increase by only 400,000. Taking into account the need for more jobs in the service sector, one must consider that the increase in the volume of production in many industries must occur without any increase in workers and even with a decrease.

The situation with regard to labor resources will be exacerbated by the following factors:

-- Connected with the end of the process of migration from the countryside to the towns is the reduction in agricultural workers' interest in additional work in industrial production.

-- A lowering of interest has been observed in certain professions and jobs that are dangerous, tiresome, or boring.

-- There has been a drop in the professional activity of society, especially among women, young people below working age, and people of working age.

The position will be particularly difficult in the major urban centers. It will be possible to alleviate this only by an increase in labor productivity. Therefore, the task of enterprises is to mechanize production processes and restructure labor organization with a view to reducing its labor content. The introduction of industrial manipulators and robots and also integrated automation could be a major potential reserve.

DRUG ADDICTION GROWING AT 'ALARMING RATE'

LD030909 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] How is drug addiction to be tackled? We gave Stanislaw Prygon 2 minutes:

[Begin Prygon recording] As far as smoking and drinking are concerned, we are, according to statistics, among the leading countries, top ones, in the world. It is beginning to turn out, however, that another addiction must be added to the smoking and drinking addictions -- drug addiction. In the mid-seventies, that is to say a relatively short time ago, Poland had around 6,000 drug addicts. Currently, however, just under 14,000 drug addicts are registered in special files. In reality, there are many more -- but today who is able to define this unknown number?

When one talks of the drug addiction problem, of the continuing increase in the numbers of people in the grip of addiction, many simply shrug their shoulders. After all, the addicts ruin their health and lives themselves and they ought to draw appropriate consequences from this, mostly for themselves. The sooner they do it, the better for them.

People who have such views proceed from the assumption that man relies, in the main, on himself. It is difficult to deny they have a point here. On the other hand, however, one has to emphasize that the drug addiction problem does not affect drug addicts alone. Indirectly and, at times, directly, it also affects those who have never taken intoxicants.

Attention has already been drawn to the growing number of crimes committed by drug addicts. If over a period of a few years the number of those who take intoxicants has doubled, the number of crimes they have committed has grown by as much as six times.

It is not just the experts, but also those who take an interest in this problem who say that the resocialization policy is not very efficient, while punishment for those who produce and push intoxicants is lenient. Enormous costs of treatment is emphasized, for it requires specialized centers within the strict security sector of the health service.

Hence, opinions demanding a greater resolve in action and, above all, greater strictness are voiced more and more frequently. After all, what we are talking about is a struggle with a phenomenon that is expanding at an alarming rate. Costs borne by the public, both the tangible and intangible ones, can reach enormous proportions. This is giving rise, even at the present time, to justified concern and serves to emphasize even more the topicality and urgency of the issue of how to struggle against drug addictions. [end recording]

CHURCH POWERFUL BUT LIMITED IN POSSIBLE ACTIONS

PM290940 Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Mar 84 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Monsignor Glemp's Grand Design"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Both the situation of the Catholic Church itself and relations between the Polish Church and state are now characterized by a paradox. The Church has probably never been so powerful and so strongly rooted, but its real possibilities for action to change the political situation remain extremely limited. Relations between the Church and the state seem to be constantly shaken by incidents (charges against priests, the "crucifix affair," and so forth) but their chances of evolving toward a serious modus vivendi have never been so great.

Moreover, there is much less confrontation than there would seem to be. In particular, the "crucifix affair," however unpleasant it might be, has been exaggerated and is scarcely more than a storm in a teacup. However, these incidents are important because they reveal the desire of extremists on both sides to make every effort to prevent the normalization between General Jaruzelski and Cardinal Glemp.

For instance, an eminent Polish journalist assured me, with convincing arguments, that the removal of crucifixes from the Mietne Agricultural School was the result of a provocation plotted by the party "hardliners" on the eve of the national conference and directed against Gen Jaruzelski and his desire to compromise with the Church. Similarly the Ursus protests against the transfer of a priest were clearly hatched by opposition extremists hostile to the primate's policy. Moreover, it is characteristic that the people on hunger strike did not even belong to the parish in which they wanted to keep the young priest.

Moreover, these two incidents were not without their uses for the general and the primate. They occurred at the right time to enable them to confirm that, whatever their desire for accord, they both continue to firmly uphold their principles. Thus the general emphasized the importance he attached to the secular system and the primate loudly demanded respect for the highest religious symbol, namely the cross. Neither fell into the trap laid to force them to choose between confrontation and the renunciation of their principles. They asserted them while taking care not to aggravate things and not to jeopardize the future.

Indeed, that future should be characterized by the proclamation of a joint Church-state declaration announcing, after many years of fighting, the granting of a legal status to the Church, an agreement on the aid fund for amily farmers, which the Vatican supports, and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two states. Thus the game is worth the candle. If you add to that the fact that more than 600 places of worship are being built in Poland at present, you realize that Cardinal Glemp's policy is yielding some fruits.

Monsignor's Poggi's Visits

Despite the power of the Church, with which the government particularly needs to maintain dialogue since the other authentic social forces are turning their backs on it, its real ability to influence political life is extremely limited. Indeed, the authorities are rejecting any true national accord. The Church can only serve as a safety net, secure some amendments, avert some particularly negative decisions, and, in practice, strengthen the most moderate trend within the government. This is obviously not much and this combination of power and impotence in the Church may produce some feelings of frustration within it.

Moreover, Cardinal Glemp is perfectly aware of these limits. He said recently in an interview to a Catholic regional weekly: "I personally see the enormous difficulty which there is in reaching an accord as a conscious agreement on mutual concessions, and that is why I do not use the word 'accord,' to avoid being misunderstood. At the present stage in our moral and social crisis, we must rather talk of the need to coexist among the contradictions."

The fact remains that there is no other reasonable policy. The attitude taken by the primate has two main motives:

1 -- The good of the Church and the country's interest: Cardinal Glemp is convinced that his essential duty is to maintain a strong Church in the country. Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski did not act any differently in 1950 when he dissociated himself from the democratic opposition and reached a modus vivendi with the government. He was strongly criticized at the time, but if he had chosen confrontation, the Church would have been crushed as it was in Czechoslovakia or Hungary, the nation would have lost its refuge, and...Solidarity would never have existed.

2 -- The concern for objectives on a wider scale and a longer timescale: The Church must sometimes sacrifice the present to safeguard the future. Its temporal outlook is much greater than that of politicians. The same is true of its spatial outlook. The holy father has pledged to make every effort to maintain peace. To do this he intends to act as a kind of intermediary between East and West (Monsignor Poggi has just returned from Prague), and he may go in person to Lithuania or Moscow one day to restore confidence to the Catholic populations living under socialism and save the world from disaster. By progressing toward a modus vivendi with Gen Jaruzelski, Cardinal Glemp is playing a leading role in this grand design of John Paul II.

PPR GESTURES TO IMPROVE U.S. RELATIONS SUGGESTED

PM271327 Paris LE FIGARO in French 27 Mar 84 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Natural Disaster in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw -- It would not be too much of an exaggeration to say that the main problem now facing General Jaruzelski is not connected with Soviet pressures, with the activity of the opposition, or with Western sanctions, but simply with the serious water shortage from which the country is increasingly suffering.

Poland is one of the European states with the most limited water resources. And for 3 years precipitation has been reduced. This winter there was (very unusually) virtually no snow. Given these conditions the rivers, which are usually in spate at this time of year, are experiencing a drop in water level. The bed of the Vistula, for instance, is nearly dry.

This is why, as the government newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA states in a front-page headline, Poland is "threatened with water rationing." The reservoirs are only one-third full and, the daily explains, "the situation is so bad that even normal rainfall over the next 2 months will not improve the level of underground water." Some 40 percent of Polish villages already have a water shortage. "In some voivodships this state has reached the threshold of a natural disaster," RZECZPOSPOLITA admits.

The government has, therefore, set up a rescue program which makes provision for the introduction of "strict rationing," especially for industry: a ban on using city water for anything but domestic purposes, the implementation of sanctions and heavy fines in cases of water wastage, and the organization of a water distribution system in the villages and small cities with the help of horse-drawn cisterns (this is already being done in some voivodships).

The most serious consequences of this situation are of course likely to be felt in agriculture. Unless there is heavy rainfall before the summer (and especially in the next few weeks) the harvest will be well below average.

Weather Reports and Politics

And this is where weather reports come into contact with politics. I am in a position to reveal that the country's top leaders have already held a confidential meeting to discuss the situation. If there is a bad harvest, it would be essential to import grain. But given the present state of Polish finances, where can the necessary currency be found? In the past only the United States has been able to supply the vital credit. The Soviets are in no position to provide aid. But Polish-American relations are very bad, and the United States is maintaining most of the sanctions. It is understandable, therefore, that during that meeting several leadership members should have suggested that in view of the threat of disaster, the Polish Government should now make gestures likely to improve Polish-American relations. This is made easier by the fact that, to resume dialogue, Washington is no longer demanding the revival of Solidarity, or of negotiations between Jaruzelski, Glemp, and Walesa, but only the abandonment of the planned trial of 11 Solidarity and Social Self-Defense Committee members, and the Polish authorities acceptance of Mr Scanlon's appointment as new U.S. ambassador to Warsaw -- an acceptance for which it has been waiting 18 months.

At present this course of action is being blocked by the personal resentment of Gen Jaruzelski, who has not forgiven some remarks made by U.S. leaders, for instance [U.S. Defense Secretary] Weinberger's description of him as "a Soviet officer in Polish uniform," and who thinks that Washington ought to take the first step. Nonetheless, if the climatic threats were to become more obvious, Warsaw could be expected to make gestures of appeasement toward the United States. As can be seen, the weather can sometimes have unexpected effects. In this case it might force the Polish leaders to put a little water (even if it is rationed) in their vodka as regards relations with President Reagan.

BRIEFS

CARGO TRANSIT AGREEMENT -- Berlin 31 March -- Poland expanded her cargo handling services for the GDR under an agreement signed last Friday as part of the Polish-GDR interport venture. Under the deal Poland agreed to increase the handling of GDR-destined lumber in the northwestern Polish port Owszczecin. Over the past 10 years Polish ports handled 9.5 million tonnes of cargo for the GDR. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 31 Mar 84 LD]

BULGARIAN TRADE -- According to (Slawomir Mroczkowski) of the Torimex foreign trade agency, Poland is buying 12 million rubles worth of goods from Bulgaria this year, including pate and vegetable produce, leather boots, cotton fabric, ladies underwear, and men's shirts. About 60,000 shirts are to be bought this year, as well as about 70,000 pairs of leather boots. Poland is paying for these imports by means of light industry products, such as woolen fabrics and alcohol. [Summary] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 31 Mar 84 LD]

ROMANIAN CONSTRUCTION ACCORD -- In Bucharest an agreement has been signed on Polish-Romanian cooperation in the construction industry. It envisages an increased exchange of goods and scientific-technological cooperation in the construction material industry. Stanislaw Kukuryka, minister of construction and construction materials industry, who visited Bucharest on this occasion, was received by Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian deputy premier. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 21 Mar 84 LD]

WRITERS' PACT -- An agreement was signed today in Prague on cooperation between the Union of Polish Writers and the Union of Czechoslovak Writers for this year and next year. This is the third agreement concluded with writers' unions of socialist states after agreement with writers of the Soviet Union and the GDR. The agreement provides, among other things, that during the June "Days of Polish Culture" in Czechoslovakia, a roundtable meeting will be held in Prague devoted to translations from Polish literature into Czech and Slovak. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Mar 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PRC FOREIGN MINISTER 2 APRIL

AU021844 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Comrade Wu Xueqian, PRC state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, who paid an official friendship visit to our country.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, and Angelo Miculescu, Romania's ambassador to Beijing. Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

The Chinese minister extended warmest greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu of behalf of Comrades Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Consultative Commission; Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; and Ziao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest for the greetings and asked him to extend warmest greetings and best wishes to Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, and Ziao Ziyang as well as wishes for new and important successes to the friendly Chinese people in building socialism and raising their material and intellectual welll-being.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship, the sides expressed satisfaction at the positive and ever upward course of Romanian-Chinese relations, in accordance with agreements and understandings reached during Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's visit and talks with Chinese leaders in Beijing and during the visit to and talks conducted in Romania by Comrade Hu Yaobang. The sides expressed the desire and determination to further develop friendly cooperation between our parties and to deepen and expand Romanian-Chinese cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural fields, to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of peace, security, and understanding in the world.

In this respect, the sides assessed that broad opportunities exist to expand trade exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and the PRC and to raise them onto the level of the political relations of esteem, friendship, and solidarity existing between the RCP and CPC and between the two peoples.

During the talks the sides also discussed certain international issues. They pointed out that in the current conditions of world tension, it is necessary to do everything to halt the deterioration of the international political climate and to resolve peacefully all contentious issues between states through negotiations. They emphasized that the key problem of our days is to halt the arms race, attain general disarmament, primarily nuclear, and strengthen peace.

Concerning the situation in Europe, the sides stressed the need to intensify efforts to halt the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in certain West European countries and the implementation of the nuclear countermeasures announced by the USSR and to resume negotiations between the USSR and the United States in order to reach an appropriate agreement that should lead to completely freeing the continent from such nuclear weapons. They reiterated the determination of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC to strengthen cooperation at the international level in order to reduce tension and resume the policy of peace, detente, cooperation, and independence for all peoples.

FOREIGN TRADE TALKS WITH BULGARIA OPEN 2 APRIL

AU021105 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Today the Bulgarian and Yugoslav foreign trade delegations headed by Bulgarian Minister Khristo Khristov and Federal Secretary Dr Milenko Bojanic, respectively, opened their talks in Kragujevac. Members of the delegations are discussing current economic problems and possibilities for expanding industrial production cooperation. During its visit to Yugoslavia, the Bulgarian delegation will visit Skopje and Belgrade.

Industrial Cooperation

LD021955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Kragujevac, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Talks between Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, and Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, on topical questions of economic relations between the two countries and their expansion into the field of industrial cooperation started in Kragujevac today. It was noted during the talks that if tendencies in the international market are taken into consideration, the results achieved thus far have been satisfactory. However, they still do not reflect the efforts invested or the possibilities available to the two countries. Last year, instead of $360 million, the trade amounted to just over $241 million. Yugoslavia exported goods worth $135 million, while its imports from Bulgaria amounted to $106 million. There are also possibilities for economic cooperation based on cooperation in machinery production, ship building, chemical and car industries, and production of telecommunication equipment, as well as an increase in border trade.

This year the volume of exchange between the two countries should reach the sum of $312 million. Work organizations have already concluded agreements worth $200 million. The Crvena Zastava motor works of Kragujevac is expected to contribute significantly to the exchange. It has already exported 4,000 cars to Bulgaria and imported $15 million worth of [word indistinct] within the framework of exchange deals.

It was stressed during the visit to this collective that both sides are interested in expanding these transactions into industrial cooperation not only in car manufacture but in commercial and all-terrain vehicles. During the visit to Kragujevac, the guests from Bulgaria visited the car manufacture plant and the Sumarice Memorial Park.

DEFENSE SECRETARY MAMULA'S DEPARTURE FOR LIBYA

LD021318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1239 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, today left for Libya. He is leading a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army which will pay a working visit to the socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its armed forces. During his stay in that friendly and nonaligned country, the federal secretary for national defense will visit some units and institutions of the socialist peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Armed Forces and have talks with senior armed forces commanders.

Libyan Reportage

For Tripoli coverage of the visit to Libya by the federal secretary for national defense, Admiral Branko Mamula, including reports on his arrival at Mi'itiqa air base and his meeting with Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, see the Libyan subsection of the North Africa section of the 3 April Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON USE OF CW IN GULF WAR

LD311519 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Our topical foreign political commentary: The UN Security Council on the Use of Chemical Weapons and the Iran-Iraq War. Here is Milika Sundic:

Without naming Iraq, the Security Council has condemned the use of chemical warfare agents in the Iraq-Iran war and called on the two countries to adhere to the resolution adopted earlier on a ceasefire and the peaceful resolution of the conflict. We should believe that the use of chemical weapons will not be repeated, and it would be even better if the two countries accepted the repeated invitation of the Security Council to end hostilities. However, there are worrying rumors that the United States or Israel could bomb the Iraqi factories in which the chemical agents are being produced, and this is all the more likely if we recall that at the very beginning of the outbreak of the war between Iraq and Iran, Israel destroyed Iraq's nuclear reactor near Baghdad.

The world, of course, has every reason to be concerned at the production and in particular the use of chemical weapons, but no one has the right to bypass the United Nations and use force to prevent the production of chemical weapons. Any attack on the Iraqi plants which are presumed to be producing nerve gas would amount to open aggression and interference in the Iraq-Iran conflict in a way which would not contribute to its peaceful solution. The question of the use of chemical weapons should not, of course, be left up to any country. The world organization, in keeping with the Geneva protocol, has the right to insist, and even to take concrete measures, on banning the use of chemical weapons. However, in the same way, the United Nations should not allow anyone to resolve the question on their own, and this applies to the present case as well. If Iraq did indeed use nerve gas in the war with Iran, as it appears, condemnation from the Security Council should suffice for the time being to oblige the warring sides not to go on using chemical weapons under any circumstances.

Of course, chemical weapons are not the only thing which should be placed outside the law, nor is it the first time since the war [as heard] that they have been used. The call for the warring sides to cease hostilities, contained in the second part of the Security Council resolution, is no less significant than the condemnation of the use of chemical weapons. On the contrary, at the present time when there is justifiable fear of the conflict spreading, the question of cease-fire has top priority, because this is the only way of preventing a repeat of the use of nerve gas as well. In warfare there is often no compunction over choice of weapons, particularly in a situation such as that prevailing at present in the Iraq-Iran battlefield. Any continuation of the conflict carries a danger of the use of chemical weapons. This should be clear above all to the warring sides -- Iraq and Iran -- and to all those who encourage the war in the Gulf in one way or another.

Each of the many Iranian offensives thus far has been proclaimed both by Iran and Iraq as decisive battles in the war. Now it appears the time has come for efforts to end the conflict to be decisive. Those who have worked on this thus far should not now desist from their efforts to get the warring sides to end hostilities. However, in the same way, it should by now be clear to both Iran and Iraq that no one can help them to sit down at the negotiating table as much as they themselves. In this event the world will breathe a sigh of relief.

GREEK TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION SESSION RESULTS

AU301421 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 25 Mar 84 p 3

[Permanent correspondent Zlatko Blajer report]

[Excerpts] Athens, 24 Mar -- A 3-day session of the Transportation Committee of the Joint Yugoslav-Greek Ministerial Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Scientific-Technological Cooperation concluded in Athens yesterday. The delegations of the two countries were led by Keti Comovska, assistant to the president of the Federal Committee for Communications and Transportation, and Kostas Aslanis, under secretary for communications and transportation.

After the talks, we asked Comovska to review for NOVA MAKEDONIJA the results and to assess the dialogue with the Greek partners.

Most Important: Oil Transportation

In the field of railroad transportation, the head of our delegation said, it was agreed that the railroad administrations of the two countries should take measures to ensure a greater volume of transportation both in bilateral and transit traffic. Regarding the most important question of bilateral transportation -- the transportation of crude oil from the Thessalonica Port to the Skopje refinery -- the two railroad administrations should take steps to resolve the two basic problems that make regular and economic transportation difficult: setting up fees that will be competitive with other forms of transportation, and providing appropriate technical conditions, traction, and rolling stock (engines and cars).

In road transportation, Comovska went on to say, the Greek side announced its request for 2,000 supplementary permits a year for trucks in transit over Yugoslav territory, and certain requests for permits allocated to Greece by the EEC. The Yugoslav side replied that the subject of permits is a political problem for which the Federal Executive Council is responsible.

In the sphere of roads, the Greek partners stated that the Athens government has met the Yugoslav requests and agreed to the opening of a border checkpoint at Dojran. In this connection, it was agreed that a group of experts will meet to decide on the necessary technical details after which the conclusion of an international agreement to open the checkpoint will be initiated.

Direct Contacts on Thessalonica Port

One of the important questions dealt with at this session was some problems in the Yugoslav utilization of the Thessalonica Port facilities. It was agreed that solutions for the existing problems will be found in the shortest possible time through direct contacts between the representatives of the Federal Chamber of Economy in Thessalonica and the port authorities.

AUSTRIAN OFFER TO HOST STATESMEN'S MEETING

LD021509 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] At a time when the world is facing diverse troubles, tensions, and conflicts, any well-conceived initiative to allay the existing international tension at least to some extent is welcome. One such initiative was raised during the visit which Austrian Chancellor Sinowatz just paid to India.

Austria has offered to be the host of a new meeting of world statesmen, not unlike the one held last year at the UN headquarters. This is an initiative which merits both attention and commentary and also first place in this bulletin. Milika Sundic is speaking:

[Sundic] In our evaluation, the Austrian initiative to hold a meeting of world statesmen in Vienna and the initiative to hold a ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries do not contradict each other. On the contrary. Of course, as far as Fred Sinowatz's idea is concerned, the question is immediately posed: What reception is it likely to have? As far as the nonaligned countries are concerned, it may be said with what almost amounts to certainty that there will be no opposition there. However, it is quite uncertain how the military blocs, mainly the superpowers, will react if Indira Gandi were to accept Fred Sinowatz's proposal to convene a new meeting of world statesmen.

It would be idle to recall that the relations between the United States and the USSR have never been so bad as during the past 3.5 years, and without the participation of the two superpowers at the world summit the Vienna meeting would be incomplete, although no doubt current international problems can be discussed without them, which is not to ignore the fact that the keys to many of these problems are in their hands.

Indira's reply to Fred Sinowatz's initiative, assuming that it will be accepted, can be expected only after consultations have been held with heads of state and government of nonaligned countries and, of course, after the feelings of the leaders of the bloc powers have been checked. What is uncertain at the moment is whether Austrian chancellor Fred Sinowatz has discussed with someone else Austria's wish to play host to a meeting of world statesmen. It would be a good thing if he had done so, but even if he has not, the Austrian chancellor's idea deserves the fullest consideration.

Of course, miracles cannot be expected from meetings of this nature. First, the meeting should be well prepared and so far as the agenda is concerned there are too many problems for us to have to enumerate them all. It suffices for us to mention the arms race, lack of trust between the superpowers, and the grave economic crisis which has gripped the whole world, especially the developing countries.

Any attempt, a serious attempt, of course, to face up to any of these problems would contribute to a relaxation of the dangerous tension in the world. By the same token, any further acceptance of the existing situation constitutes a great threat to a very unstable peace.

CSSR REACTION TO SPILJAK'S VISIT ANALYZED

LD301157 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1040 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Prague, March 30 (TANJUG) -- The visit to Czechoslovakia by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak is being assessed in Prague as an important step in the further development of friendship and bilateral cooperation in all fields. Bilateral relations of long tradition, marked with friendship, are based on the jointly established principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the specific features of the two countries' internal development and international positions, official circles point out.

Czechoslovakian information media, which gave wide publicity to Mika Spiljak's visit, place emphasis on bilateral cooperation in the economic, cultural, and other fields and the possibilities for the further expansion of the cooperation.

They underline that the principles of cooperation and the agreements reached in the 1973 meeting between President Tito and Gustav Husak are being observed. The need for the expansion of economic ooperation is being especially emphasized.

Czechoslovakian circles point to Mika Spiljak's words that attention should be devoted to what the two countries have in common, and that differences deriving from the specific features in the internal development and international positions should not be an obstacle to bilateral cooperation.

ATTENDANCE AT 21 MARCH PRESIDENCY MEETING

AU291421 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 21 March carries a 40-second film clip on the session of the SFRY Presidency meeting under the chairmanship of Mika Spiljak on that day, hearing Spiljak's report on his visit to Austria. The clip shows that the 20 seats at the usual doughnut-shaped table are occupied as follows, clockwise: an empty seat, Vidoje Zarkovic, Fadilj Hodza, Mika Spiljak, Secretary Muhamed Bernerovic, Lazar Kolisevski, Sergej Kraigher, Cvijetin Mijatovic, an empty seat, Petar Stambolic, three empty seats, three unrecognized men, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, an unrecognized man, and an empty seat.

ATTENDANCE AT 20 MARCH LCY CC PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU272039 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 20 March carries a 45-second report on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium held on that day and presided over by Dragoslav Markovic. The Presidium was briefed on the program for this year's observance of youth day, discussed border area traffic for which Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade submitted an introductory report, and accepted a report submitted by Veljko Milatovic. Several single, group, and pan shots and shots of sections of the usual doughnut-shaped table show that the following attended the session: Mitja Ribicic, Milan Kucan, Dragoslav Markovic, Slavko Veselinov, Jovan Dejanovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and Petar Matic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Dusan Ckrebic, Milenko Bojanic, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Ali Sukrija, Jure Bilic, Hamdija Pozderac, Franjo Herljevic, Josip Vrhovec, Veljko Milatovic, Colonel General Dane Cuic, Miljan Radovic, and several unknown and unrecognizable people.

CARTOON ILLUSTRATES LACK OF VARIETY IN ELECTIONS

AU291137 [Editorial Report] Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 24 March on page 12 reprints a cartoon by Dusan Petricic from Belgrade VECERNJE NOVOSTI. The cartoon shows a row of ballot boxes with various pictures of candidates attached to them. There is no similarity with any ranking Yugoslav politician, but one of the pictures on a ballot box is shown to be complaining: "This makes no sense any more! The same people have been voting for us for years!"

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD021813 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today, chaired by President Mika Spiljak, at which it discussed topical problems encountered in the realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

The Presidency warned that the adoption of measures aimed at implementing the first stage of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization was running behind schedule. It emphasized at the same time that in many environments the adoption of measures envisaged in the long-term program was still proceeding with numerous difficulties and against much resistance, and that the concrete activity aimed in this direction had not been adapted to the new, basically stiffer conditions of work in the economy.

The Presidency laid stress on the need to adopt all the necessary measures to ease the burden on the economy, consolidate the economy financially, deal more speedily with the problem of liquidity, encourage higher productivity and production, reduce all the forms of consumption, and control the rate of inflation, especially when the decision to "freeze" prices ceases to be in force.

The Presidency considers that slowness in tackling the existing problems and accumulation of new major economic problems along with the failure to solve them in good time could threaten the results achieved last year in reviving the economy and raising exports to the convertible area, and that they could cause considerable disruptions in the economy.

The Presidency was briefed on the proposed federal measures which the Federal Executive Council is preparing and supported their aim and purpose and, in view of the gravity of the economic situation and the constitutional duty and right of federal organs to solve newly emerged problems, it pointed out the need for still greater resolve to tackle the causes of economic instability. The Presidency considers that the success of society's efforts to carry out the stabilization program and prevent more serious disruptions in the economy depends equally on the activities and measures of the Federal Executive Council and other federal bodies and on the involvement and activity of all those elements in society which bear responsibility both for their own development and for the development of the whole of our community. This primarily applies to the appropriate organs in the republics, autonomous provinces, municipalities, self-managing interest communities, and organizations of associated labor. This is why it is indispensable to pursue an intensified and synchronized action and allocate clear tasks to all elements in society.

To eliminate the existing disruptions in the economy and prevent any greater ones which may ensue because of the delay in adoption of the necessary measures or for any other reason, the Presidency considers that the organs of the sociopolitical communities should make use of their constitutional powers and pass interventionist regulations and temporary measures which will secure the necessary prerequisites for the adaptation of the economy to siffer conditions in economic activity and for the elimination of resistance and prevention of any possible misuse. At the same time, it is necessary to ensure that the executive-political organs in the federation and the organs of all other sociopolitical communities are accountable for the consistent implementation of regulations and measures within their spheres of competence. This particularly applies to those measures of joint economic policy which will directly concern the process of the "unfreezing" of prices and whose purpose will be to prevent any abuse in the formation of prices.

At the session it was also stressed that along with the adoption of the current economic stabilization measures, work should be stepped up on the adaptation of the economic system to the requirements of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Prgram.

CARTOON DEPICTS IMF PRESSURE VIS-A-VIS LOAN

AU291139 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 24-25 March on page 1 carries a 1,600-word article by Dara Vucinic, "How Closer Is Far Away Now," on Yugoslavia's arrangement with the IMF for a $3.5 billion international loan, and the stabilization program the country will have to follow.

It illustrates the article with a cartoon by Koraksic that shows Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, in the driver's seat of a car shaped as a map of Yugoslavia, with dinar coins as its wheels. Planinc looks back over her shoulder with a half smug and half apprehensive expression on her face, at three men in top hats and frock coats, with the initials "IMF" inscribed on them, who are eagerly preparing to give a push to her car. There is no caption.

PRESIDENCY MEMBER KOLISEVSKI VIEWS NATIONALISM

AU311729 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 84 p 2

[Statement by Lazar Kolisevski, member of Presidency, at meeting of the LC Action Conference of the Ostros Local Commune at the Yugoslav-Albanian border -- date not given]

[Text] Nowhere in the world today exists afederation such as ours, because it is neither a mere sum total of federal units, that is, socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, nor a superstate, something that is above its constitutuents. In our federalism, the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces directly compose and express the federation and are equally responsible for their own life and development, as well as for the life and development of the federation.

In our society and federation, no one can oppress or threaten anyone else, everyone is free and equal, everyone has equal rights and obligations. The basis of these rights is also the self-managing right of the worker to decide on the conditions of and results from his work.

Therefore, the roots of the occurrences of nationalism and chauvinism in our country do not lie in the principled solutions and orientations, or in our system, but somewhere else. These roots are in the remainders of old relations and consciousness; they are in the occurrences of bureaucratism and technocratism, they are in the socialist self-management delays and in partitioning [parcijalizacija] social property. The experiences from the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo are grave and, we would say, permanently edifying. Hence, we -- Communists -- Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Macedonians, and others have to do everything with a view to uprooting everything that is hampering our peoples and nationalities in living together, both in Kosovo and beyond. Our intensified efforts in helping the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to overcome the consequences of the counterrevolutionary attempts as soon as possible and to solve current economic, social, and other difficulties in as safe a manner as possible have to be accompanied with a series of measures and actions that will strengthen mutual trust and brotherhood and unity in Kosovo.

I can say that the situation in Kosovo has essentially changed and improved: Life goes on and prospers. Irredentists, however, arestill active, they were only forced to change their tactics. They act clandestinely with a view to preserving the state of tension, insecurity, and unrest. I have to say that we are dealing with an organized, obstinate, and not in the least naive enemy who is helped by various enemy centers abroad, and especially by the leadership of the neighboring People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

All these assails have been withstood by the bulwarks of brotherhood and unity and of our togetherness, which do not mean to live one beside another, but one with another.

UPSURGE, WEAKNESSES OF NATIONALISM EXAMINED

AU291407 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24/25 Mar 84 p 5

[Slobodan Vujica commentary: "Nationalism Does Not Ride on a Broom"]

[Text] We are witnessing an increasingly more aggressive appearance of nationalism in all circles, ranging from economics to sports, the singing of songs and theater plays, to direct attacks. Nationalism has also embraced the ranks of young people, many of whom have no real idea of nationalism; nor are they burdened by nationalist awareness.

Nationalism is on the rise, it has also penetrated the LC ranks, and appraisals are also being heard that "certain phenomena and manifestations remind one of those in the seventies, the time of nationalist euphoria."

Every day it is more evident, as has already been said "that nationalism does not ride on a broom, but rather on the back, primarily of Yugoslavia's workers class," and that it even threatens to become some kind of the average state of spirit and awareness, to impose itself as a way of articulation and of resolving social contradcitions. On the other hand, what causes concern is silence, frequently a weak and formal resistance, and sometimes also an ignorant and demagogic uproar, an absence of perceiving the deep roots of nationalism, an absence of waging a struggle on the main front.

Naive Reading

In this also is the importance of the warning recently sounded: The struggle against nationalism cannot be won in such a way that one or another "nationalism of the day" is hit, even severely, from time to time. This "dangerous monster must be hit on the head."

The opponents of all hues, primarily the direct counterrevolution, have always tried to cover themselves with a nationalist coat. They hope that thus they will most easily deceive many people who are neither counterrevolutionaries nor nationalists, but who naively read nationalist slogans and romantic reading without recognizing in them the aspiration for hatred and divisions as a result of which everyone on his own territory wants to "surround himself with barbed wire."

A lot has been said and there has been much criticism recently, and with good reason, about nationalist phenomena, primarily in the field of culture and ideology. Books causing discord have again appeared, as well as "theater" plays with which one wants to "poke a finger in the eye" of other circles. Instead of rooting, songs charged with nationalism are sometimes sung at stadiums. Nationalists of all hues and all circles are proud of not always glorious pasts and individuals, while at the same time neglecting or ignoring those true, freedom-loving, and revolutionary traditions of their people and their true giants.

People are also being heard who would like to organize us in "societies" according to a national (in fact, a nationalist) designation, and this is happening now, in this socialist period. They also want to line us up in "brotherhoods" and according to "legions."

Specific characteristics are glorified, and thus one's own nation is pushed toward "provincialism, nationalistic attitude, self-satisfaction, and selfishness," and "padlocks" are being put on textbooks and programs.... Lately there have been rather many of those in the high religious hierarchy who want to impose themselves as the "only" and "real" representatives of their nation, but who in fact only sow hatred and threaten with a skull and crossbones and with a dagger.

Some people may argue about individual nation istic phenomena and their proportions. Is what is involved here an individual phenomenon or are the nationalists testing the ground in order to begin dancing their dangerous dances? Nonetheless, the substance is neither in numbers nor proportions, but primarily in the social climate in which these phenomena originate and in which they are increasingly more evident, particularly in the absence of resistance, and even more, of an offensive spirit in the ranks of the League of Communists and its leadership in the struggle against the dangerous opponent. It appears as if we are satisfied with verbal criticism, most frequently by pointing to those "dangerous people" in other circles who "provoke."

Courage and Alibi

Naturally, Communists must always be "ready" for every nationalism, its every phenomenon, and in every circles, even then when nationalism allegedly appears in a "harmless" form, particularly in uncovering the ideologists of nationalisms that hide behind the advance troops.

However, one cannot seek in the alienation of these individual nationalist phenomena an alibi for the absence of action in the main direction, in perceiving the deeper causes of this present nationalism, which in many ways is the cause of our economic difficulties and indebtedness, an alibi for resistance and vacillation in implementing the economic reform, which all of us have adopted as the only alternative for the further development of the socialist self-managing Yugoslav community and each of its parts, for survival and prosperity in these turbulent times in the world.

The obligation of Communists, primarily those holding the most responsible posts, is to uncover the social climate and contradictions of the society, as well as all phenomena in the League of Communists itself that suit nationalism and our economic, cultural, and all other divisions.

It is necessary with more courage and skill to uncover those nationalisms that hide behind "national economies" -- self-sufficient, isolated and mutually opposed economies -- and it is particularly necessary to uncover their proponents. It is also necessary to uncover the efforts aimed at attempting to form every interest exclusively as a national one (and this as a rule means nationalist), and this is being done with the intervention of the bureaucratic elite, and not through the channels of self-management, workers self-management.

This also leads us to the vital causes of nationalism and isolation -- our divisions -- to a strengthening of bureaucratic-statist tendencies before which self-management stagnates and is even retreating, and this opens up scope for the opponent's activity.

Everything that is vital in relation to the workers class and nation, self-management and state, and our federalism is laid down in the LCY Program and the Constitution, and in the congress documents. However in actual relations, in daily practice, certain things have "gotten" out of hand, and certain wrong moves have also been made, sometimes unconsciously and sometimes consciously.

It Is Not a (Mechanical) Sum

For instance, the Constitution is sometimes read only up to the "middle," and thus the republics are frequently considered only sovereign states, and not also self-managing communities in a unified self-managing and multinational community, socialist Yugoslavia, with a united Yugoslav market and economic area.

The process of the materialization of the constitutional provisions and the sovereignty of the republics is frequently developing not only contrary to its socialist attributes, but also to modern integrationary processes, and thus independence and sovereignty are sought in self-satisfaction, and Yugoslavia is considered as a mechanical sum (of what the republics agree on). Yugoslavia is not understood as an organic unity that has resulted from the age-long struggle of all our peoples to whom our socialist revolution gave the full democratic sense and full equality.

The process of reducing the power of central statism was frequently not accompanied by the expected expansion of scope for socialist self-management, its expansion, and association within a unified area. On the contrary, other statisms -- republican and provincial, and communal, all the way down to the basic cell, have strengthened. The republican and provincial statisms hold under their control the means of reproduction of the "republican and provincial capital." (Kardelj)

In a little strange way a feudal jus soli is also being resurrected, the emphasis of belonging to narrower circles, as a condition for employment, medical treatment, and learning with "keys" through which one realizes a job and cadre position, sometimes at any price, irrespective of knowledge and of proving one's ability at work. This only pushes aside socialist identity, one's belonging to the socialist self-managing Yugoslav community.

These are only some of the vital causes that encourage nationalisms, those traditional and the new ones, the causes of our divisions and isolation. In this also is the importance of the request that all the sharpness of criticism and political arguments should be directed at uncovering and pushing aside these basic causes of nationalism. Otherwise, it may easily happen that those who encourage nationalism, who are its proponents, or who accept it as an ally in mutual competitions of the individual statisms, in order to "increase their army," will conceal themselves behind verbal criticism.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES 'NEGATIVE PHENOMENA'

AU012056 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Kosovo Presidency, in an extended meeting held on Friday [30 March] and chaired by the president, Sefcet Jasari, discussed some current issues in connection with the realization of stands and measures taken to prevent and eliminate negative phenomena in Kosovo. Mehmet Haziri reports:

The Kosovo Presidency especially dwelled on and made critical observations about issues concerning the realization of measures and concrete actions of the state organs in their struggle against negative phenomena, especially in the field of housing, where special emphasis was put on the action," If you own a house, return your apartment" [action against abuse of social housing by people who have adequate private housing] and in the field of urbanization, communal activities, in implementing employment and pension laws, protecting social property and self-management, realizing citizens' obligations in connection with the utilization of social housing, and some other issues.

Both in the opening speech and the discussions, the Presidency concluded that in this direction results have been achieved in the general sociopolitical action against all negative phenomena and tendencies in society. However, despite the fact that certain results have been achieved, the Presidency stated that we cannot yet be satisfied with them nor with the level of effectiveness or consistency.

This is because these results are not in compliance with the realization of conclusions that have been determined by the political organs and other organs and organizations at all levels in the province, and that are an expression of the desires and interests of the workers and citizens. The causes of this situation should be sought in the insufficient effectiveness and inconsistency in implementing the Constitution and laws and also in the struggle against negative phenomena in the society as a whole, while in some areas also in the phenomena of opportunism, formalism, the use of personal connections and others.

We should especially secure coordination of activity between all organs and institutions that would lead to more successful implementation of the Constitution and laws as an essential and permanent condition for the struggle against negative phenomena, the development of self-management, and the elimination of technocratic tendencies and the monopoly of groups and individuals who with their activity damage the social community and the process of the further democratization of general relations in the self-managing socialist society. The struggle should be waged where negative phenomena appear, beginning with the basic organizations of associated labor, local communities, and up to the provincial level. All workers and citizens, organs and organizations should be mobilized to consistently implement the Constitution and laws and to eliminate negative phenomena in society because the struggle against various negative phenomena and deviations in society is a constituent part of the struggle for the province's economic and political stabilization. The activities for eliminating negative phenomena in society should be determined and intense in all areas. This activity should not be carried out in campaigns and formally but should be well-thought out and organized.

In the continuing activity, all organs and forums should identify the bearers of negative social phenomena in their own areas and should take concrete and responsible measures against them.

In its meeting on Friday the Kosovo Presidency also discussed materials on the preparation for spring sowing. It also discussed appeals for amnesty of prisoners and some other issues.

SERBIAN INTERIOR SECRETARY ON ASSAULT, CRIME

AU012055 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Interview given by Svetomir Lalovic, Serbian secretary for internal affairs, to Zivojin Jerotijevic -- time and place not given, recorded]

[Excerpts] [Lalovic] The linkage between foreign and internal enemies actually tries to build some sort of strategy on our shortcomings and to effect certain changes. I must say that we neither underestimate nor overestimate this factor. We have the strength, opportunities, and means to always efficiently oppose any assault by the enemies. I must also say that we must organize ourselves even better in this direction, both within the organs that deal with these matters and within the sociopolitical organizations and subjects, so that the entire area -- if one can call it that in our social work -- will be covered with our actions and in this way the possibility of infiltration by the external and internal enemies to boost their ideology will be constantly reduced and restricted.

[Jerotijevic] In what you are saying, Comrade Lalovic, certainly a good number of tasks are facing the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs. However, as I am saying, there are a large number of tasks, and we are interested to know to what your service attaches priority, prime importance.

[Lalovic] Regarding the internal affairs organs of the SR of Serbia, we are giving priority in our work to cutting off all forms of hostile activities, both from the outside world and within our country; cutting off the intelligence and counterintelligence work of foreign services that have no nice thoughts about this country; cutting off all aspects of crime, especially economic crime -- for it is not difficult to assess that from economic crimes, we suffer not only material damage but great political damage. How do we suffer it? We suffer it in that the impression is created, when sentences are announced and when the number of criminal acts committed are announced, suspicion and mistrust are created and working people do not reconcile themselves with these occurrences. [sentence as heard] At the same time, the internal and external enemies of all colors use this to point their finger and to show that our society faces a crash, that it has no prospects, and so forth. Of course, this sould not be dramatized, but from the aspect of reality we must be even more on the offensive, and in fact we constantly work to improve the internal affairs organs professionally, ideopolitically, in cadres, and materially to be able to more successfully cut off all these problems that I have talked about.

[Jerotijevic] Comrade Lalovic, how do you comment on the occasional occurrences of powers being exceeded or misused by internal affairs service personnel?

[Lalovic] I must say that there are some cases of excesses. I will cite an example. For instance, last year there were about 400 cases of the use of the nightstick and of means of coercion. Of these, 32 cases were unjustified. Against all the culprits, disciplinary measures and measures of responsibility were taken. In comparison with the total number of our personnel, if this were expressed as a percentage, it would be almost negligible. But considering, on the contrary, that it is a matter of behavior toward the citizen, toward man, every such occurrence causes concern and we are struggling against it in an organized way both through the League of Communists and through the senior cadres and through disciplinary organs. However, at the same time, I must say the following: At the same time last year, for instance, there were almost 370 attacks, if I am not mistaken, on our organs, chiefly the militiamen, and 5 and 6 of these were armed attacks, and our personnel even lose their lives in preserving public peace and order, security, and stability.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC ON PRODUCTIVITY, ECONOMY

LD030444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1842 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Presidium of the Bosnia and Hercegovina LC Central Committee discussed the way in which tasks facing the Bosnia and Hercegovina LC in increasing production and productivity, which were laid down at the 15th session of the Bosnia and Hercegovina LC Central Committee, are being carried out. The Presidium noted that some positive trends are continuing. At the end of last year, they resulted in an increase in the physical volume of industrial production by three index points and enabled Bosnia and Hercegovina to meet its foreign obligations, and to secure foreign currency for the requirements of the federation and the republics. The physical volume of industrial production, although slower than predicted, has also been growing this year.

Despite these valuable results, in the last months of last year, it was stated, some stagnation in industrial production was recorded which continued during the first 3 months of this year. Analyzing causes which led to this, the Presidium noted that the fall in production was also recorded in some fields of economy which do not depend on any considerable extent on imported reproduction material. This applies above all to electric power supply, partly to energy resources, ferrous metallurgy, production of finished timber products, and some other branches of economy.

Most shortcomings which caused this are, according to the Presidium's view, of [word indistinct] nature. A fall in work productivity and other qualitative elements of economic activity have been recorded, while sick leave and absenteeism are on an increase. All this leads to the conclusion that the so-called objective circumstances are not always the main causes for this, but also undefined self-management income relations in certain economic organizations, numerous shortcomings of the distribution system, lack of work incentives and of a clear division, in the sphere of concrete income distribution, between work and idleness and also insufficient and inadequate involvement of subjective forces.

CROATIAN SAWP DEBATES RELIGIOUS PRESS PROBLEMS

LD301743 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Zagreb, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Croatian SAWP Conference committee for social questions of religion discussed today the orientation of the religious press. At the session, chaired by Branko Puharic, it was stressed that about 200 religious papers are published in Yugoslavia, with a total circulation of 7 million. In addition, religious communities publish many other publications, books, brochures, and periodicals. All traditional religious communities have their own special publishing centers.

It was stressed in the debate that there are not many countries in which religious communities enjoy conditions in which they can satisfy the religious needs of the citizenry to such an extent and through their own press, and that these figures represent the best proof of the opportunities provided by our society for religious feelings to be democratically satisfied and without hindrance. The session, however, noted a series of problems which continue to emerge in this sphere. The religious press, as stated, has its position which is guaranteed by the Constitution and the law because of the need to satisfy the citizens' religious sentiments.

Some religious papers have for some time not been adhering to these provisions. There are increasing attempts to turn religious papers into political papers. This trend is a result of attempts by clerical structures that want to turn the church into a political organization and on this basis to build its position as a political partner in society.

GLAS KONCILA and PRAVOSLAVLJE are prominent in this, but these phenomena are noted also in some other papers. They are particularly manifest in attempts to equate the religious and the national, and in reserved or negative stances toward the basic values of the socialist self-managing society and Yugoslav togetherness. They are manifest in frequent reports about international events (?contrary) to the nonaligned stand of the SFRY and in the calling into question of the leading role of the LC in our society. There are also attempts to cause loss of trust in subjective socialist forces through a campaign of sorts which a number of religious papers have recently been waging in connection with relations between the LC and the believers.

A segment of the religious communities exerts a political influence on the believers through the religious press in this way. It was stressed that all such propagandist attempts, abuse of free speech, and attempts at politicizing religion should be opposed through more action, substantive arguments, and facts. In addition, one should consistently insist on the application and respect of constitutional principles and the law on the legal position of religious communities. Public media should train a greater number of journalists to deal with religious problems systematically. It was decided that positive examples and cases of constructive cooperation and dialogue with religious communities and with individuals in them, and in particular examples which are of broader and common interest, should be given greater prominence.

Nikola Ban, Ivan Lalic, Stipe [name indistinct], Nikola Cokljat, Jovo Ugrcic, Jakov Blazevic and others took part in the debate.

BRIEFS

NEW TURKISH ENVOY -- Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Ali Hikmet Alp, appointed ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to Yugoslavia, today paid a courtesy visit to Branko Pesic, president of the Serbian Assembly. Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the development of relations between the two countries and the desire for these relations to be further developed. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 2 Apr 84 LD]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN CROATIA -- Industrial production in Croatia in the first 2 months of this year rose by 2.9 percent compared with the same period last year. At the same time, industrial production in Yugoslavia as a whole in February was five percent up on the same month last year. From this data released today by the Statistics Institute, it may be concluded that the long-awaited economic revival has begun. [Text] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 2 Apr 84 LD]